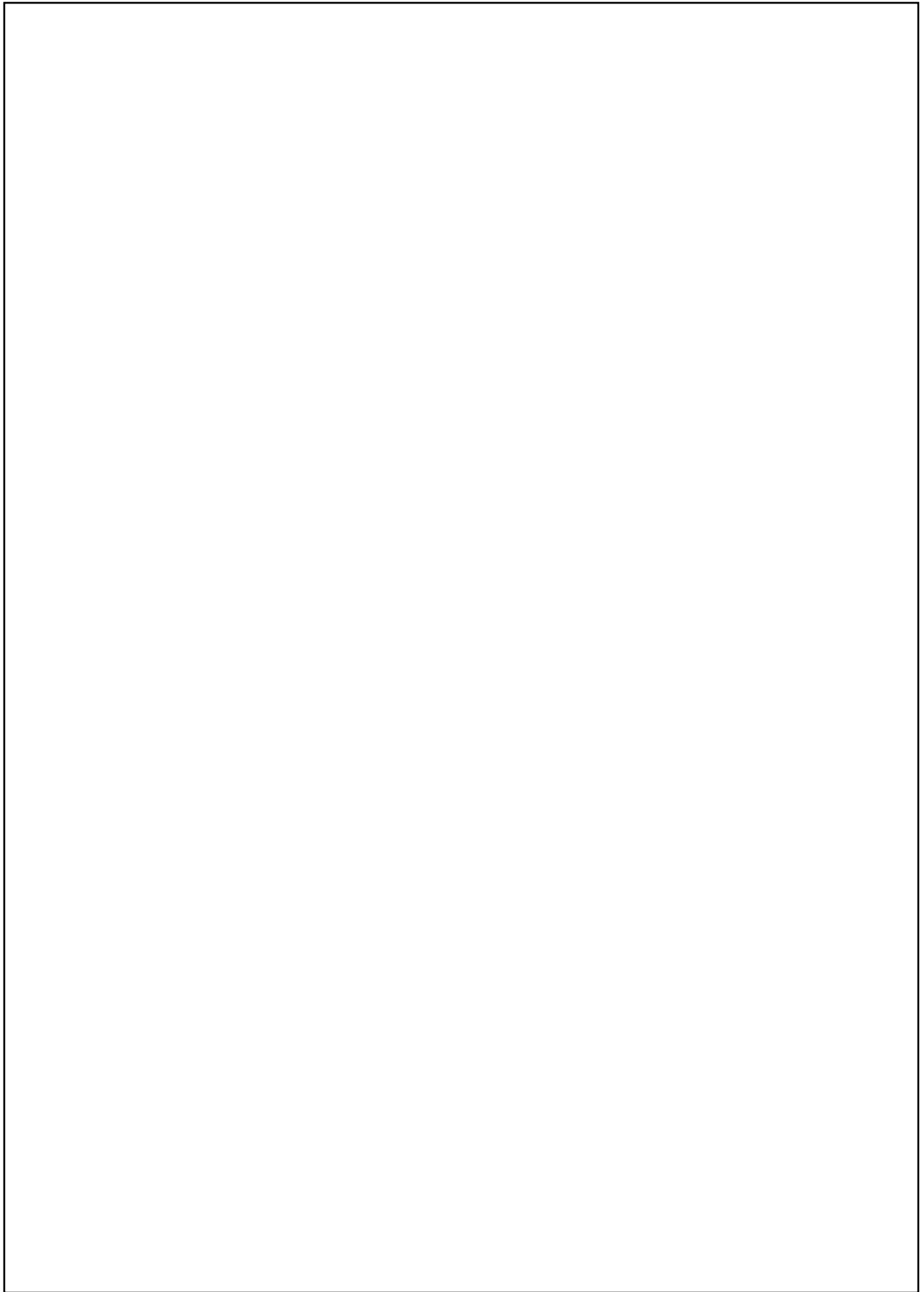


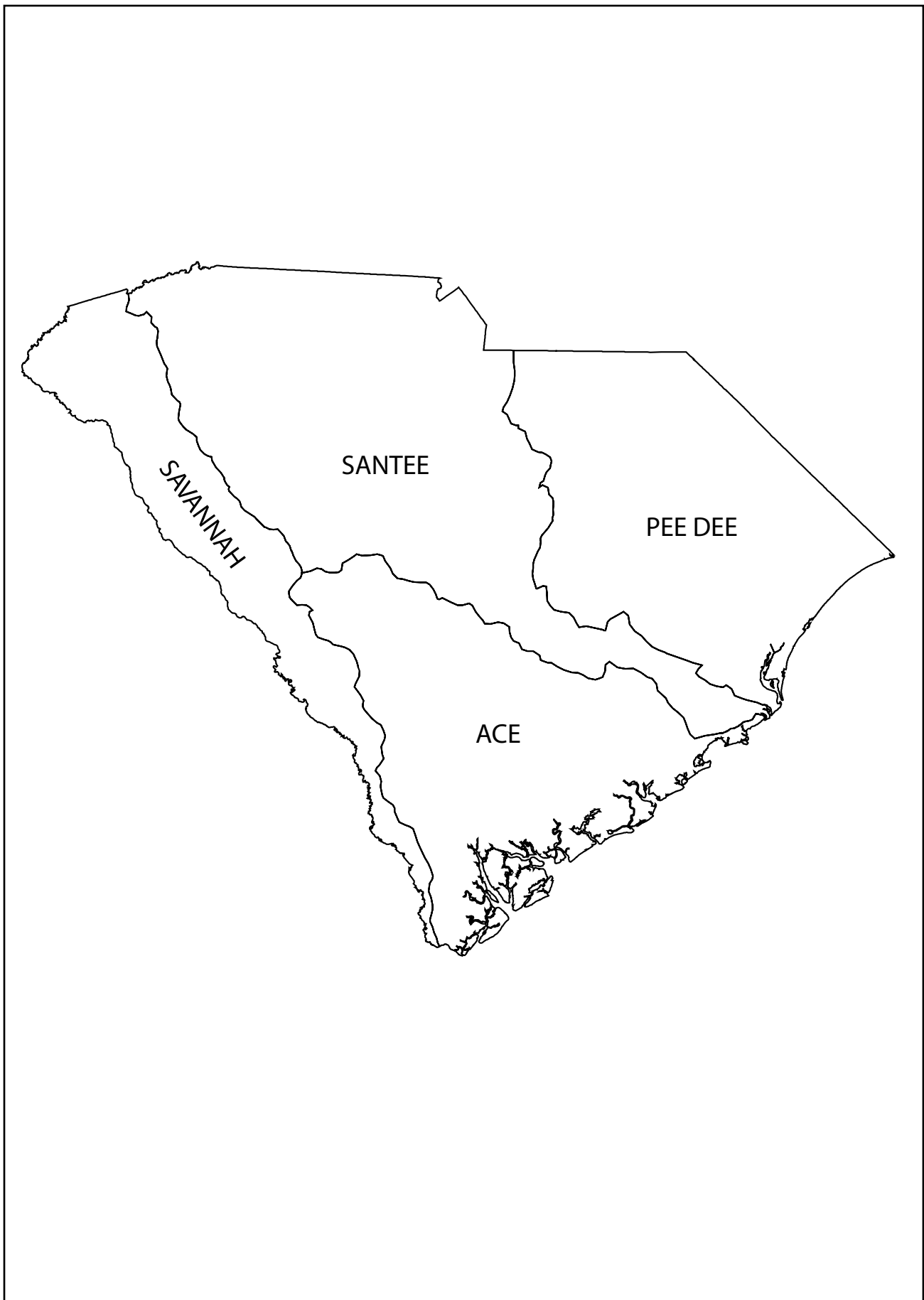
Appendices



APPENDIX A

Major River Basins

in South Carolina



APPENDIX B

Enabling Legislation

**South Carolina Code of Laws
Section 49-6-10/40**

Other Legislation

Title 49 – Waters, Water Resources and Drainage

CHAPTER 6. AQUATIC PLANT MANAGEMENT

SECTION 49-6-10. Purpose; administering agency.

There is hereby created the South Carolina Aquatic Plant Management Program for the purpose of preventing, identifying, investigating, managing, and monitoring aquatic plant problems in public waters of South Carolina. The program will coordinate the receipt and distribution of available federal, state, and local funds for aquatic plant management activities and research in public waters.

The Department of Natural Resources (department) is designated as the state agency to administer the Aquatic Plant Management Program and to apply for and receive grants and loans from the federal government or such other public and private sources as may be available for the Aquatic Plant Management Program and to coordinate the expenditure of such funds.

SECTION 49-6-20. Aquatic Plant Management Trust Fund.

There is created the South Carolina Aquatic Plant Management Trust Fund which must be kept separate from other funds of the State. The fund must be administered by the department for the purpose of receiving and expending funds for the prevention, management, and research of aquatic plant problems in public waters of South Carolina. Unexpended balances, including interest derived from the fund, must be carried forward each year and used for the purposes specified above. The fund shall be subject to annual audit by the Office of the State Auditor.

The fund is eligible to receive appropriations of state general funds, federal funds, local government funds, and funds from private entities including donations, grants, loans, gifts, bond issues, receipts, securities, and other monetary instruments of value. All reimbursements for monies expended from this fund must be deposited in this fund.

SECTION 49-6-30. Aquatic Plant Management Council; membership; duties.

There is hereby established the South Carolina Aquatic Plant Management Council, hereinafter referred to as the council, which shall be composed of ten members as follows:

1. The council shall include one representative from each of the following agencies, to be appointed by the chief executive officer of each agency:

- (a) Water Resources Division of the Department of Natural Resources;
- (b) South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control;
- (c) Wildlife and Freshwater Fish Division of the Department of Natural Resources;
- (d) South Carolina Department of Agriculture;
- (e) Coastal Division of the Department of Health and Environmental Control;
- (f) South Carolina Public Service Authority;
- (g) Land Resources and Conservation Districts Division of the Department of Natural Resources;
- (h) South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism;
- (i) Clemson University, Department of Fertilizer and Pesticide Control.

2. The council shall include one representative from the Governor's Office, to be appointed by the Governor.

3. The representative of the Water Resources Division of the Department of Natural Resources shall serve as chairman of the council and shall be a voting member of the council.

The council shall provide interagency coordination and serve as the principal advisory body to the department on all aspects of aquatic plant management and research. The council shall establish management policies, approve all management plans, and advise the department on research priorities.

SECTION 49-6-40. Aquatic Plant Management Plan.

The department, with advice and assistance from the council, shall develop an Aquatic Plant Management Plan for the State of South Carolina. The plan shall describe the procedures for problem site identification and analysis, selection of control methods, operational program development, and implementation of operational strategies. The plan shall also identify problem areas, prescribe management practices, and set management priorities. The plan shall be updated and amended at appropriate intervals as necessary; provided, however, problem site identification and allocation of funding shall be conducted annually. In addition, the department shall establish procedures for public input into the plan and its amendments and priorities. The public review procedures shall be an integral part of the plan development process. When deemed appropriate, the department may seek the advice and counsel of persons and organizations from the private, public, or academic sectors.

The council shall review and approve all plans and amendments. Approval shall consist of a two-thirds vote of the members present. The department shall have final approval authority over those sections which do not receive two-thirds approval of the council.

Some of the Specific State Laws which pertain to Illegal, Noxious, or Nuisance Species:

Title 46, Chapter 9 - State Crop Pest Act

The State Crop Pest Commission is authorized by law (Section 46-9-40) to promulgate and enforce reasonable regulations to eradicate or prevent the introduction, spread or dissemination of plant pests. Plant pests are by definition (Section 46-9-15(5)) any living state of insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, animals, protozoa, snails or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, weeds, fungi, other parasitic plants...which directly or indirectly may injure or cause disease or damage in plants...and which may be a serious agricultural threat to the State, as determined by the Director.

The State Crop Pest Commission is responsible for control of plant pests which constitute a threat to production agriculture. In so doing, the Commission is the primary contact point for cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Commission has designated certain organisms as plant pests. These organisms are already designated as noxious weeds by state and/or federal authorities or are under domestic federal quarantine. Once a plant pest has been designated, the Commission has the authority to impose control measures, up to and including, quarantine of the premises. However, the Director, as the Commission's designee, retains the discretion to determine that a plant pest has become so widespread that further control measures are not warranted.

Title 46, Chapter 23 - South Carolina Noxious Weed Act

Provides far reaching powers to seize, quarantine, treat, destroy, apply other remedial measures, to export, return to shipping point, or otherwise dispose of in such a manner as (it) deems appropriate, any noxious weed or any product or article of any character whatsoever or any means of conveyance which (it) has reason to believe contains or is contaminated with any noxious weed, offered for movement, moving, or has moved into or through the state or intrastate. To further deter persons from spreading nuisance aquatic weeds the law includes fines not exceeding \$500 and/or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SECTION 50-13-1415 - Importation, possession, or placing water hyacinth and hydrilla in waters of the state.

No person shall possess, sell, offer for sale, import, bring, or cause to be brought or imported into this State, or release or place into any waters of this State any of the following plants:

(1) Water Hyacinth

(2) Hydrilla

Provided, however, that the department may issue special import permits to qualified persons for research purposes only.

The department shall prescribe the methods, control, and restrictions which are to be adhered to by any person or his agent to whom a special permit under the provisions of this section is issued. The department is authorized to promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to effectuate the provisions of this section and the department, by regulation, is specifically authorized to prohibit additional species of plants from being imported, possessed, or sold in this

State when, in the discretion of the department, such species of plants are potentially dangerous.

SECTION 50-13-1630. Importing, possessing or selling certain fish unlawful; special permits for research; Department shall issue rules and regulations.

(A) No person may possess, sell, offer for sale, import, bring or cause to be brought or imported into this State or release into the waters of this State the following fish:

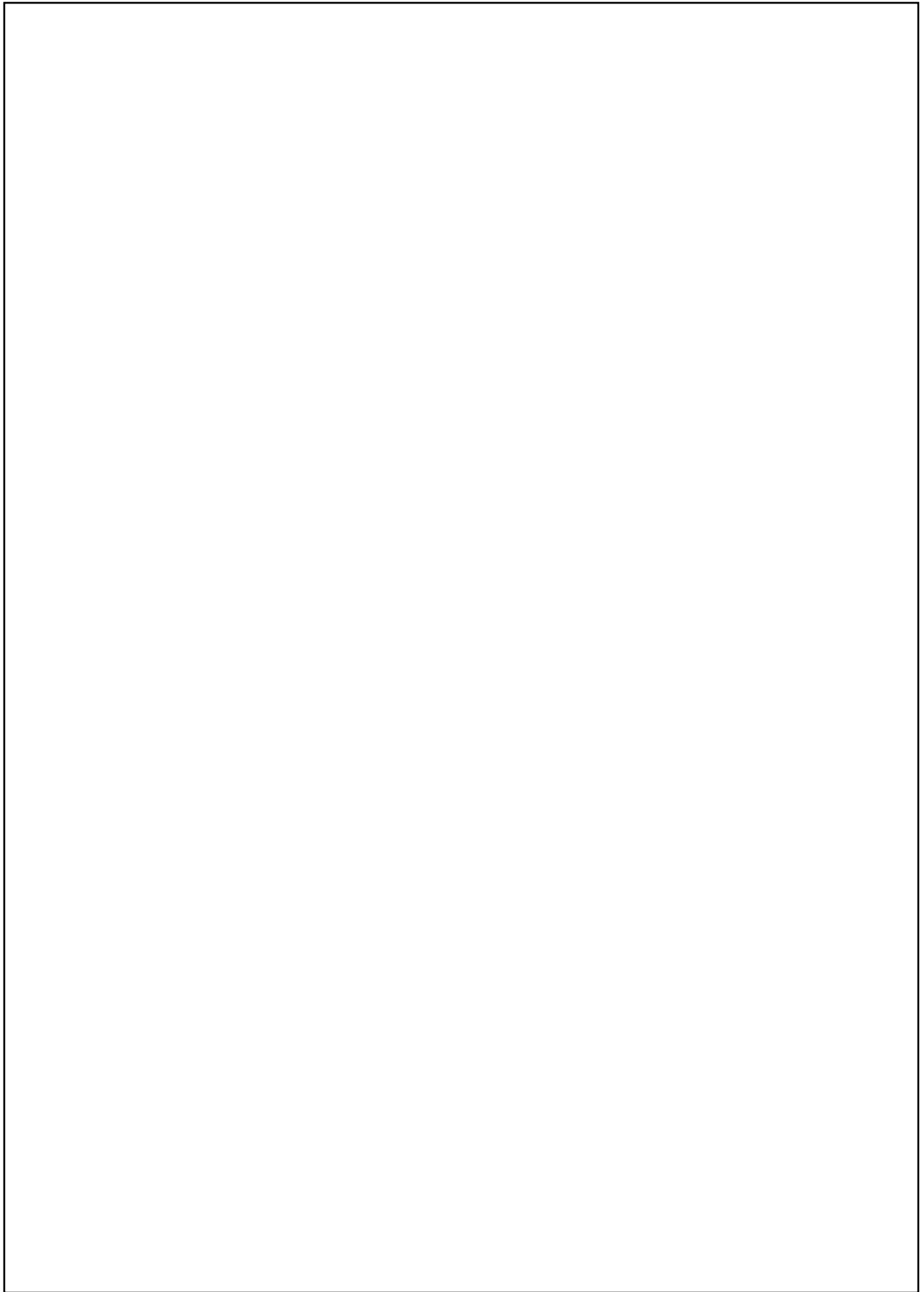
- (1) carnero or candiru catfish (*Vandellia cirrhosa*);
- (2) freshwater electric eel (*Electrophorus electricus*);
- (3) white amur or grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*);
- (4) walking catfish or a member of the clariidae family (*Clarias*, *Heteropneustea*, *Gymnallabes*, *Channallabes*, or *Heterobranchus* genera);
- (5) piranha (all members of *Serrasalmus*, *Rooseveltiella*, and *Pygocentrus* genera);
- (6) stickleback;
- (7) Mexican banded tetra;
- (8) sea lamprey;
- (9) rudd (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*-Linneaus).

(B) The department may issue special import permits to qualified persons for research and education only.

(C) The department may issue special permits for the stocking of nonreproducing white amur or grass carp hybrids in the waters of this State.

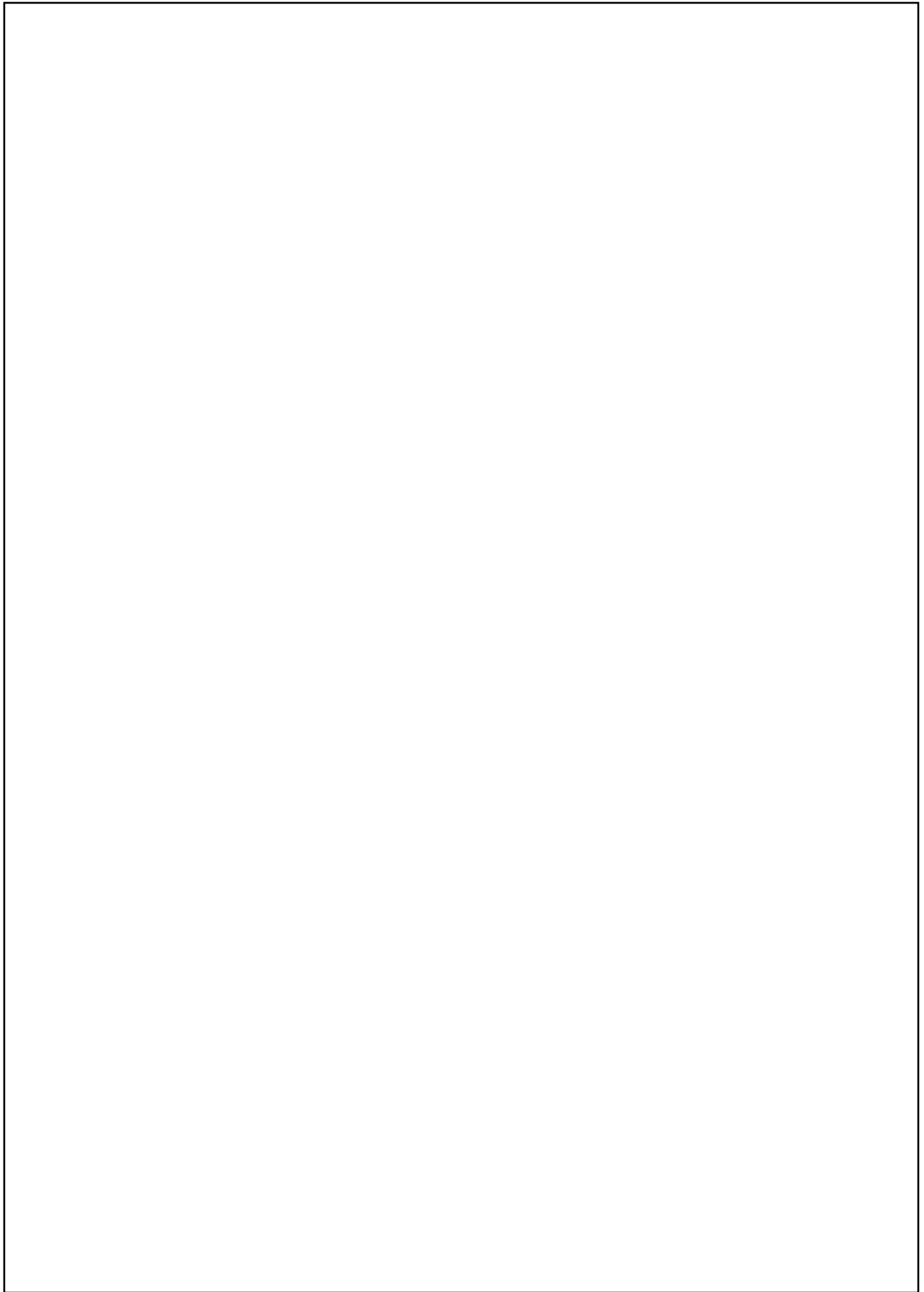
(D) It is unlawful to take grass carp from waters stocked as permitted by this section. Grass carp caught must be returned to the water from which it was taken immediately.

(E) The department must prescribe the qualifications, methods, controls, and restrictions required of a person or his agent to whom a special permit is issued. The department must condition all permits issued under this section to safeguard public safety and welfare and prevent the introduction into the wild or release of nonnative species of fish or other organisms into the waters of this State. The department may promulgate regulations necessary to effectuate this section and specifically to prohibit additional species of fish from being imported, possessed, or sold in this State when the department determines the species of fish are potentially dangerous.



APPENDIX C

Aquatic Plant Problem Identification Form



Aquatic Plant Problem Site Identification Form

1. Name and location of affected water body _____

2. GPS Location (LAT/LONG or UTM. specify projection) _____

3. Public or private water _____

4. Name of problem plant (if known) _____

5. Does the plant grow above or below the surface of the water? _____

6. Approximate area of water covered by the problem plant _____

7. Type of water use(s) affected by the plant _____

8. Length of time problem has existed _____

9. Plant control methods that have been used _____

10. Contact for additional information: _____

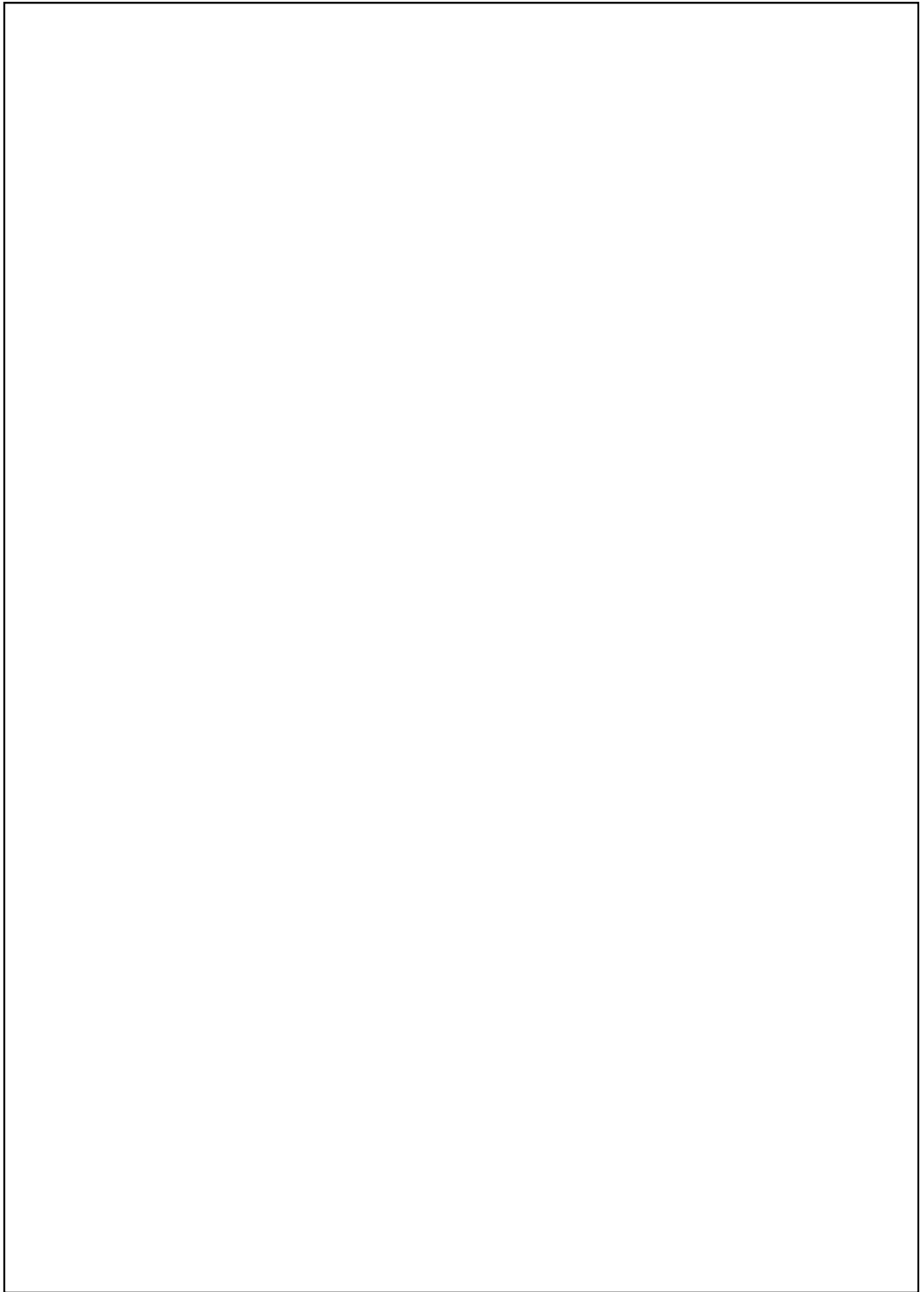
Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

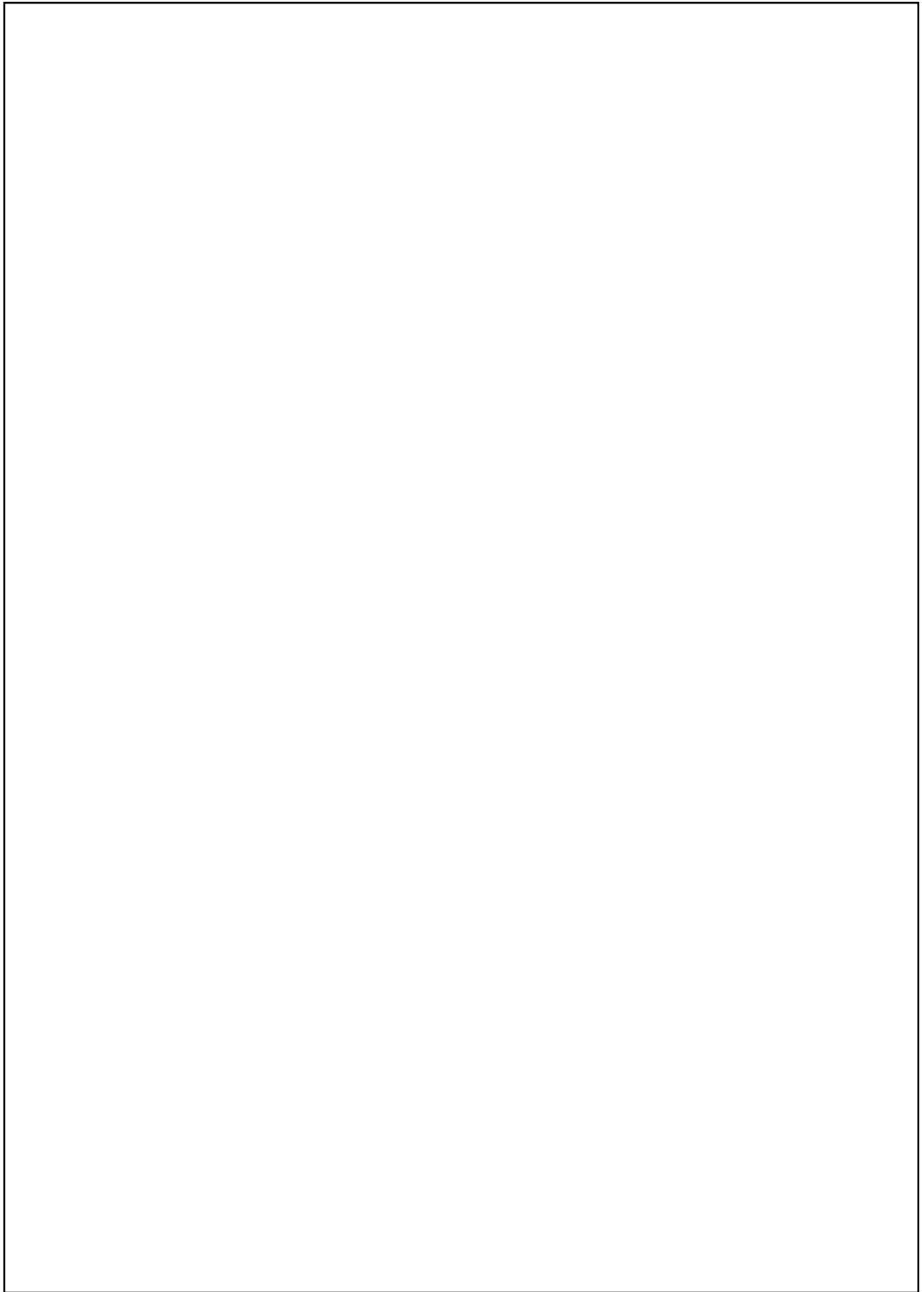
Please Return To: Chris Page
S.C. Department of Natural Resources
2730 Fish Hatchery Road
West Columbia, South Carolina 29172

**** Please include a sample of the plant if possible. Wrap the plant in a moist towel and place in a "baggie". The sample should include flowers, if visible, along with leaf structure and stem.**



APPENDIX D

Aquatic Plant Control Agents



Aquatic Plant Control Agents

Listed below are the major aquatic plant control agents which are currently available for use in South Carolina. While the list is not all inclusive, it does contain those agents considered most useful for aquatic plant management. Costs for the agents are approximations and will vary somewhat depending on the source and amount purchased. Application costs are approximations of commercial applicator rates.

I. Chemical Control

A. Diquat (Reward)

1. Target Plants
 - a. Submersed species - Bladderwort, coontail, elodea, naiad, pondweeds, watermilfoil, and hydrilla.
 - b. Floating species - Pennywort, Salvinia, water hyacinth, water lettuce, and duckweed.
2. Application Rate
 - a. Submersed species - One to two gallons per surface acre.
 - b. Floating species - One half to one gallon per surface acre, depending on target species.
3. Cost -Diquat costs approximately \$99 per gallon. Assuming an application rate of two gallons per acre and an application cost of \$41 per acre, the total cost would be \$239 per acre per application for submersed species. The treatment cost for floating species at one-half gallon per acre rate would be \$90 per acre.
4. Use Considerations -Diquat is not toxic to fish or wildlife at normal use concentrations. It is non-volatile and nonflammable, but can cause irritation to eyes and skin upon contact. Its effectiveness is greatly reduced at temperatures below 50-60°F, by overcast conditions, and by turbid waters.
5. Water Use Restrictions - Water treated with Diquat cannot be used for drinking for up to 3 days, livestock consumption for one day, irrigation of food crops for 5 days, and irrigation of turf and ornamentals for up to 3 days depending on application rate or until approved analysis indicates that diquat ion concentrations are less than 0.02 ppm. There are no fishing or swimming restrictions. Do not apply this product within 1600 feet upstream of an operating water intake in flowing water bodies (rivers, streams, canals) or within 400 feet of an operating water intake in standing water bodies (lakes, reservoirs). To make applications within these restricted areas, the intake must be turned off for the time periods specified on the Federal label for the appropriate use category (Drinking, Livestock

consumption, Irrigation) or until the treated area contains less than 0.02 ppm of diquat dibromide.

B. 2,4-D (Aqua-Kleen, Navigate, Hardball)

1. Target Plants

- a. Emergent species - Broadleaf species such as water primrose, waterlily, cowlily, watershield, smartweed, pondweeds, and floating heart.
- b. Submersed species - Watermilfoil, bladderwort, and coontail.
- c. Floating species - Water hyacinth.

2. Application Rate

- a. Granular form (2,4-D BEE) - 150 to 200 pounds per acre depending on target species.
- b. Liquid form - (2,4-D DMA) - 5 gallons per acre.

3. Cost

- a. The granular form of 2,4-D costs about \$2.36 per pound. Assuming an application rate of 200 pounds per acre and an application cost of \$47 per acre, the total cost would be \$519 per application.
- b. The liquid form of 2,4-D costs approximately \$31 per gallon. Assuming an application rate of 5 gallons per acre and an application cost of \$41 per acre, the total cost would be \$196 per application

4. Use Considerations - The recommended formulations of 2,4-D are not toxic to fish or wildlife at normal use concentrations. This chemical is nonflammable and noncorrosive.

5. Water use Restrictions - Do not apply to waters used for irrigation, agricultural sprays, watering dairy animals, or domestic water supplies.

C. Chelated Copper (Cutrine Plus, Clearigate, Komeen, K-TEA, Nautique, Captain)

1. Target Plants

- a. Algae - Cutrine Plus, K-TEA, Captain
- b. Submersed species (Hydrilla, Brazilian elodea, pondweed and southern naiad) - Komeen, Nautique, Cutrine Plus, Clearigate, and Captain

2. Application Rate

- a. Algae - Treatment concentration of 0.2-0.5 parts per million of copper.

- b. Submersed species - 1.0 part per million of copper (12-16 gallons per acre) or mix two gallons of copper complex and two gallons of diquat per acre.
 3. Cost - Copper products cost about \$17 per gallon. Assuming an application rate of 16 gallons per acre and an application cost of \$41 per acre, the total cost would be \$313 per acre.
 4. Use Considerations - Copper may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates at recommended application rates, especially in soft water. Copper-based product should be carefully applied and monitored to minimize the risk of fish kills.
 5. Water Use Restrictions - Copper complexes may be used in domestic and irrigation water supplies without water use restrictions.
- D. Endothall - (Aquathol, Aquathol K, Aquathol Super K granular, Hydrothol 191 granular and liquid)
1. Target Plants

Aquathol products are effective for submersed species such as naiads, bladderwort, coontail, watermilfoil, pondweed, hydrilla, and cabomba.

Hydrothol 191 is effective on the species listed above as well as filamentous and macrophytic algae.
 2. Application Rate

Aquathol

 - a. Liquid form (Aquathol K) - three gallons or more per acre depending on the target species.
 - b. Granular form - Aquathol: 54-323 pounds per acre depending on water depth and the target species.

Aquathol Super K: 22-66 pounds per acre depending on the water depth and the target species.

Hydrothol 191

 - a. Heavy Infestations - Evenly spread 160 - 270 pounds per acre foot of water (3.0 - 5.0 ppm) applied evenly.
 - b. Moderate or light infestations - Use 55 - 110 pounds per acre foot (1.0 - 2.0 ppm) applied evenly.
 3. Cost

Aquathol

- a. Aquathol K costs approximately \$57 per gallon. Assuming an application rate of 5 gallons per acre and an application cost of \$41 per acre, the total cost would be \$326 per acre.
- b. Aquathol Super K costs about \$15 per pound at an application rate of 30 pounds per acre and an application cost of \$47 per acre, the total cost would be \$510 per acre.

Hydrothol 191

- a. Hydrothol 191 costs approximately \$64 per gallon. Assuming an application rate of 7 gallons per acre and an application cost of \$41, the total cost would be \$492 per acre.
 - b. Hydrothol 191 granular costs approximately \$2.78 per pound. Assuming an application rate of 240 pounds per acre and an application cost of \$47, the total cost would be \$714 per acre.
4. Use Considerations - Concentrated endothall formulations are toxic to man if ingested or absorbed through the skin. They are also irritating to the skin and eyes. Avoid contact with or drift to other crops or plants as injury may result. Generally not toxic to fish at normal use concentrations, however, fish may be killed by dosages of Hydrothol 191 in excess of 0.3 ppm.
 5. Water Use Restrictions - Water treated with endothall cannot be used for watering livestock, preparing agricultural sprays for food crops, for irrigation or domestic purposes for 7 to 25 days after treatment (depending on treatment concentration) or until such time that the water does not contain more than 0.2 ppm of endothall. Do not use fish from treated areas for feed or food for three days after treatment.

E. Glyphosate (Rodeo, Aquastar)

1. Target Plants - Emergent broadleaf plants and grasses such as alligator-weed, water primrose, smartweed, and *Phragmites*.
2. Application Rate - Up to 7 1/2 pints per acre, the specific rate depending on the target species.
3. Cost - Glyphosate products range in price from \$21-\$39 per gallon. At an application rate of 7.5 pints per acre and an application cost of \$41 per acre, the total would range from \$63-\$78 per acre per application.
4. Use Considerations - Glyphosate is not toxic to mammals, birds or fish at recommended use concentrations. Glyphosate products with aquatic labels can be used in and around aquatic sites, including all bodies of fresh and brackish water which may be flowing or nonflowing.
5. Water Use Restrictions - Do not apply within 0.5 miles upstream of po-

table water intakes unless water intake is shut off for 48 hours. There are no restrictions on water use for irrigation or recreation after treatment.

F. Fluridone (Sonar, Avast)

1. Target Plants - Primarily submersed plants, such as hydrilla, Brazilian elodea, watermilfoil, pondweeds, duckweeds and naiads; also effective on lilies and some grasses.
2. Application Rate
 - a. Liquid form (Sonar AS, Avast) - 1-4 pints per acre depending on water depth.
 - b. Pellet forms (Sonar PR, Sonar SRP, Avast SRG) - 15 to 80 pounds per acre depending on water depth.
3. Cost
 - a. The liquid formulation ranges from \$1468-\$1650 per gallon. Assuming an application rate of 1.5 pints per acre (2 pounds active ingredient per acre) and an application cost of \$40 per acre, the total cost would be \$349 per acre per application.
 - b. The pellet formulations range in price from \$22.00-\$26.00 per pound. Assuming an application rate of 20 pounds per acre (2 pounds active ingredient per acre) and an application cost of \$47 per acre, the total cost would be \$567 per acre per application.
4. Use Considerations - In large lakes and reservoirs fluridone should be applied to areas greater than five acres. This herbicide requires a long contact time and is not effective in sites with significant water movement or rapid dilution. Fluridone is slow acting and may require 30 to 90 days to achieve desired control under optimal conditions. Unlike other aquatic herbicides, fluridone has proven effective in inhibiting viable hydrilla tuber production.
5. Water Use Restrictions - Do not apply within 1/4 mile of a functioning potable water intake unless concentrations are less than 20 ppb. Water treated with fluridone cannot be used for irrigation for 7-30 days depending on target crop.

G. Imazapyr (Habitat)

1. Target Plants - Phragmites, Alligatorweed, Water primrose, and Cutgrass.
2. Application Rate - 1 to 6 pints per acre depending on target species.
3. Cost - Habitat (Imazapyr) costs \$245 per gallon. Assuming the application

rate of 16 oz. per acre and an application cost of \$41 per acre, the total cost would be \$78 per acre.

4. Use Considerations - Applications to public waters can only be made by federal, state, or local agencies or those applicators which are licensed or certified as aquatic pest control applicators and are authorized by state or local agencies. Do not use in close proximity to hardwoods.
5. Water Use Restrictions - Do not apply within ½ mile of potable water intakes. For applications within ½ mile of a potable water intake, the intake must be turned off for a minimum of 48 hours. Do not apply within 1 mile of active irrigation intakes on still or slow moving waters. Irrigation water usage may be continued 120 days after application or when Habitat (Imazapyr) residue levels are determined by laboratory analysis to be 1.0 ppb or less.
6. Aerial Applications may only be made by helicopter.

H. Imazamox (Clearcast)

1. Target Plants - Phragmites, Alligatorweed, Water primrose, and Cutgrass.
2. Application Rate - 1 to 6 pints per acre depending on target species.
3. Cost -Clearcast (Imazamox) costs \$175 per gallon. Assuming the application rate of 16 oz. per acre and an application cost of \$41 per acre, the total cost would be \$63 per acre.
4. Use Considerations - Applications to public waters can only be made by federal, state, or local agencies or those applicators which are licensed or certified as aquatic pest control applicators and are authorized by state or local agencies. Can be used in close proximity to hardwoods
5. Water Use Restrictions - Do not apply within ½ mile of potable water intakes. For applications within ½ mile of a potable water intake, the intake must be turned off for a minimum of 48 hours. Do not apply within 1 mile of active irrigation intakes on still or slow moving waters. Irrigation water usage may be continued 120 days after application or when Habitat (Imazapyr) residue levels are determined by laboratory analysis to be 1.0 ppb or less.
6. Aerial Applications may only be made by helicopter.

H. Triclopyr (Renovate 3, Tahoe)

1. Target Plants - Alligatorweed, Eurasian watermilfoil, water hyacinth, parrotfeather, and water primrose.
2. Application Rate - 2-8 qts. per acre depending on target species.
3. Cost - Triclopyr products cost \$96 per gallon. Assuming the application

rate of 2 qts per acre and an application cost of \$41 per acre, the total cost would be \$89 per acre.

4. Use Considerations - Triclopyr is not toxic to fish or wildlife at normal use concentrations. It can cause severe irritation to eyes and skin upon contact. It is suggested that it is used in a manner to reduce the possibility of drift. The proper personal protective equipment should be used as prescribed by the Federal label.
5. Water Use Restrictions - For floating and emergent applications do not apply within 200 feet of operating potable water intakes when using 4 - 8 qts per acre. There are no setback restrictions for potable water intakes when 2 qts. per acre or less is applied to emergent vegetation. To make applications within these restricted areas, follow the label directions. There are no restrictions on the use of treated water for recreational purposes or for livestock consumption.

II. Biological Control

A. Alligatorweed Flea Beetle (*Agasicles hygrophila*)

1. Target Plant - Alligatorweed
2. Stocking Rate - 600-1,000 per acre.
3. Cost - The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office in Palatka, Florida will provide lots of 6,000 flea beetles for the cost of shipping which is about \$50 per shipment. Flea beetles may also be obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
4. Use Considerations - Flea beetles feed only on alligatorweed and pose no threat to desirable plant species. They produce no adverse impact on the aquatic environment. As with all biological control agents, flea beetles may not remain in the area where stocked but may migrate to other areas of alligatorweed infestation. These insects are not able to survive severe winters and may require occasional restocking. The effectiveness of these insects may be enhanced by use with an aquatic herbicide such as 2,4-D, or Rodeo.

B. Alligatorweed Stem Borer Moth (*Vogtia malloi*)

1. Target Plant - Alligatorweed
2. Cost - Approximately the same as for flea beetle.
3. Use Considerations - Same as for flea beetle.

C. Alligatorweed Thrip (*Amynothrips andersonii*) - This insect feeds on alligatorweed and has been stocked in South Carolina. It has failed to become

established in the State and is considered less desirable than flea beetles or stem borers for control of alligatorweed.

D. Triploid White Amur or grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*)

1. Target Plant - Primarily submersed plants including Brazilian elodea, hydrilla, bladderwort, coontail, naiads, pondweeds.
2. Cost - Triploid white amur cost \$4 to \$7 each. At a stocking rate of 15 to 25 fish per vegetated acre, the total cost could range from \$60 to \$175 per acre.
3. Use Considerations - Only the triploid (sterile) white amur may be stocked in South Carolina for aquatic weed control. Introduction and stocking of this fish is regulated by the S.C. Department of Natural Resources and requires a permit. Escapement over some dams may occur during high flow periods. Use of barriers in some lakes should prevent fish loss. While grass carp are effective on a wide variety of submersed plants, they generally do not provide effective control of watermilfoil species. Plants should be carefully identified prior to stocking to ensure proper stocking rates and potential efficacy.

E. Tilapia (*Tilapia sp.*) - Several species of this herbivorous fish have been used to control filamentous algae and submersed macrophytes. Tilapia cannot overwinter in South Carolina. Introduction of fish is regulated by the S.C. Department of Natural Resources.

III. Mechanical Control

A. Harvesters, Cutters, Dredges and Draglines

1. Target Plants - All species
2. Cost - Harvesters range in cost from \$5,000 to over \$150,000 for the initial investment. Operating cost range from \$300 to \$700 per acre.
3. Use Consideration - Harvesters can be used in irrigation and drinking water supplies without water use restrictions. They may actually spread some plants such as Brazilian elodea and hydrilla by dispersing plant fragments which form new colonies. Harvesting requires the availability of a land disposal site for harvested plants. These devices cannot be used on water bodies which have debris and obstructions which interfere with operation. Harvesters are slow, with a maximum coverage of about five acres per day.

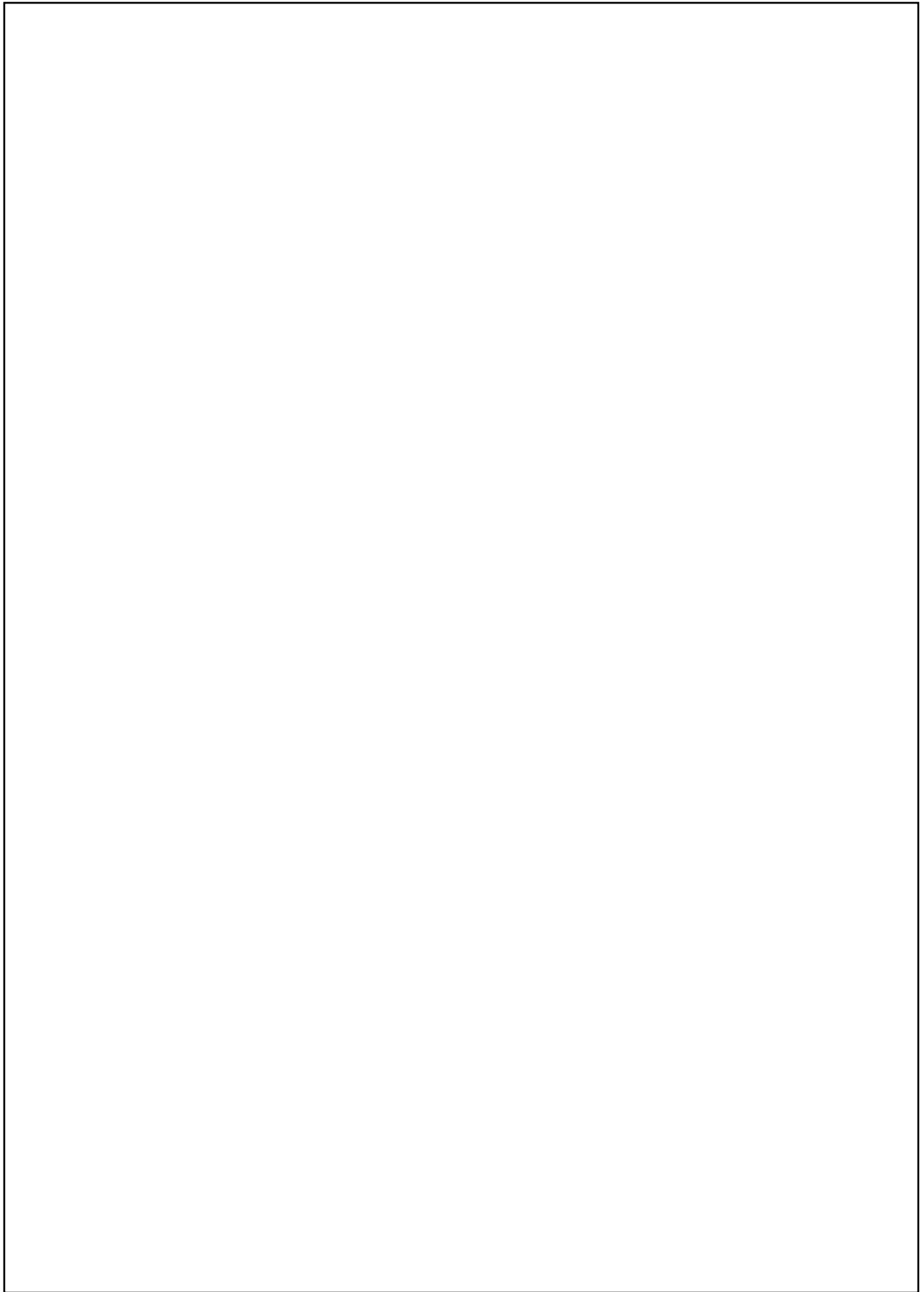
B. Fiberglass Bottom Screens

1. Target Plants - All species which root in the bottom.

2. Cost \$10,000 per acre.
3. Use Considerations - Bottom screens may be detrimental to bottom-dwelling aquatic organisms. Due to high cost, use is usually restricted to beaches and other swimming areas where a relatively small area of control is required.

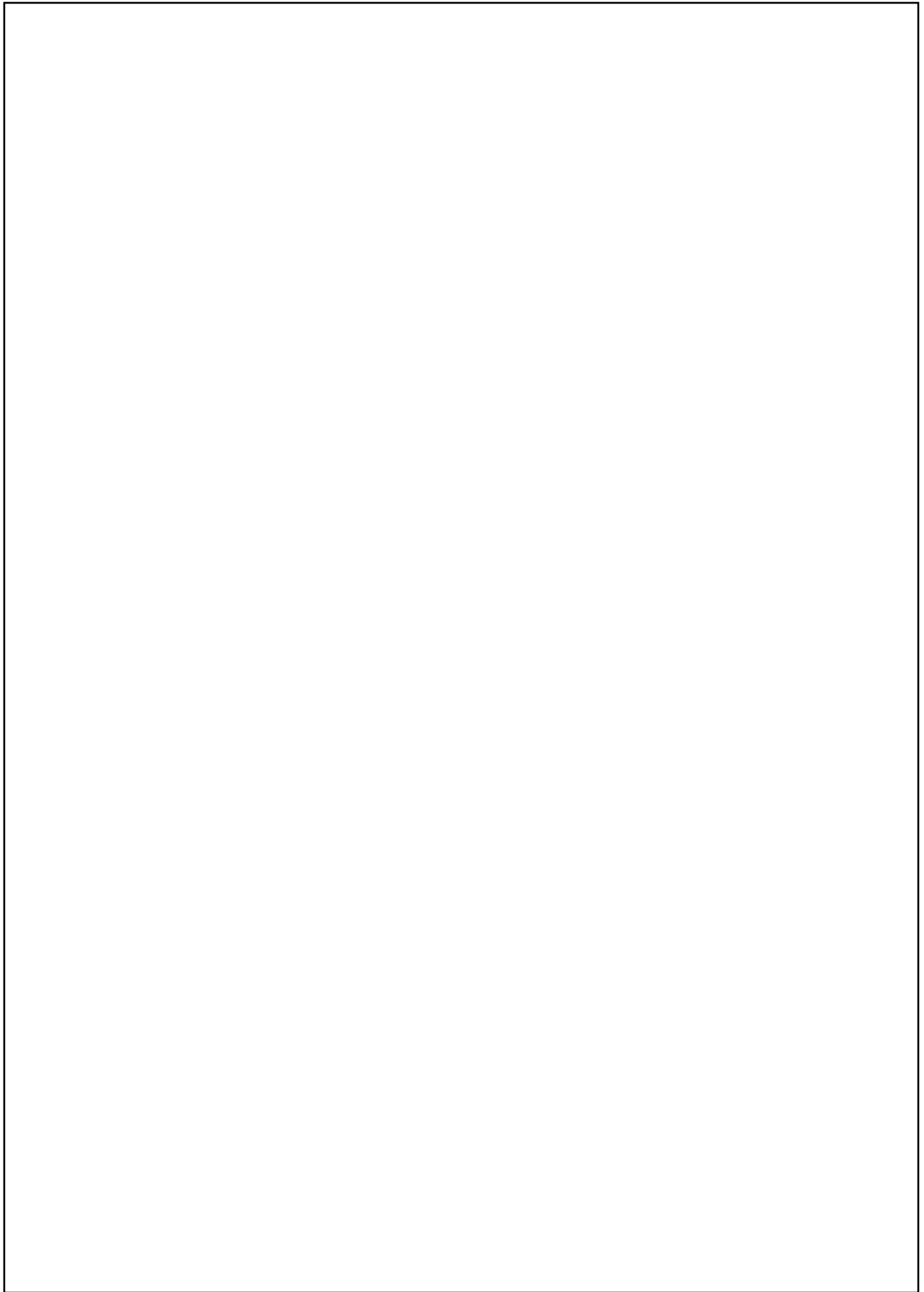
IV. Environmental Alterations

- A. Water Level Manipulation - Some species of aquatic plants can be controlled by a periodic raising or lowering of water level. Shoreline grasses, cattails, and *Phragmites* can be controlled, to some extent, by maintaining higher than normal water levels during the plant growing season. Periodic lowering of water and drying of the bottom can reduce abundance of a number of submersed and emergent species. Disadvantages are that water level fluctuation can adversely affect water uses such as recreation, hydroelectric power production, wildlife protection, and others. Also, some plant species may actually be favored by water level variations. Many factors must be considered before using this method for aquatic plant control.
- B. Reduction in Sedimentation and Nutrient Loading - Sedimentation decreases depth of the water body and increased the area where aquatic plants can grow. Nutrient enrichment resulting from man's activities usually does not create aquatic plant problems, but does contribute to existing problems. Reduction in these two environmental factors can assist in aquatic plant management, but is not a sufficient control method by itself. The mechanism for control of these factors is through implementation of Best Management Practices for Control of Non-Point Source Pollution developed by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control, and through the wastewater discharge permitting program (NPDES) also administered by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control.



APPENDIX E

SCDNR and Santee Cooper Aquatic Plant and Habitat Management Goals for the Santee Cooper Lakes



**S.C. Department of Natural Resources and Santee Cooper
Aquatic Plant and Habitat Management Goals
For the Santee Cooper Lakes**

Santee Cooper (S-C) and the S.C. Department of Natural Resources (DNR) recognize the Santee Cooper Lakes as a significant natural resource of the State. In order to provide balanced benefits to natural resources and the multiple uses of the lakes, the DNR and S-C (the parties) agree to cooperate in the management of aquatic vegetation and the habitat that it provides. The parties' goal is to maintain 10 % of the lakes' surface area as beneficial vegetated habitat for waterfowl, wildlife, fish and other aquatic organisms. In order to achieve this goal, the parties agree to the following:

1. The aquatic plant management goal for the Santee Cooper Lakes is to achieve a diverse assemblage of native aquatic vegetation in 10% of the total surface area of the lake and to effectively control non-native invasive species. The aquatic plant coverage should include a combination of submersed, floating leaf, and emergent plant species that provide habitat and food to game and non-game fish and wildlife species. At least 75% of the vegetation should be composed of species that are beneficial to waterfowl. This vegetation should be distributed throughout the lake system. However, localized control using chemical or mechanical methods may be necessary in areas where vegetation interferes with hydroelectric power production or other legitimate lake uses regardless of plant coverage and distribution.

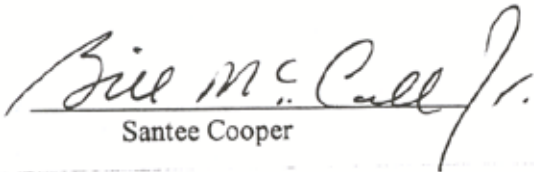
2. Monitoring

Aquatic Plants: S-C will annually monitor the vegetative community and extent of coverage. This monitoring may include aerial photography, visual surveys, hydro-acoustic transects and other appropriate measures - as deemed necessary by the parties in the annual work plan - to map the plant species and coverage. An annual report of the monitoring results will be completed at the end of each growing season and provided to the parties prior to preparation of the following year's work plan.

Fish and Wildlife: The DNR and Santee Cooper will cooperate in monitoring the health of the fishery and in conducting enhanced monitoring of waterfowl populations. The waterfowl population monitoring will consist of aerial waterfowl censuses. The census will be conducted 10 times each winter. The DNR will provide personnel and prepare an annual report to be distributed to both agencies. S-C will provide the flight time, approximately 30 hours each year.

3. Sterile grass carp will continue to be a major component of the long-term management strategy in controlling hydrilla. The DNR and S-C will meet at least annually to review the monitoring data and to develop recommendations for maintenance stocking levels and other control strategies. These recommendations will be jointly presented to the Aquatic Plant Management Council for consideration. The implementation of these recommendations will be subject to approval by the Council.

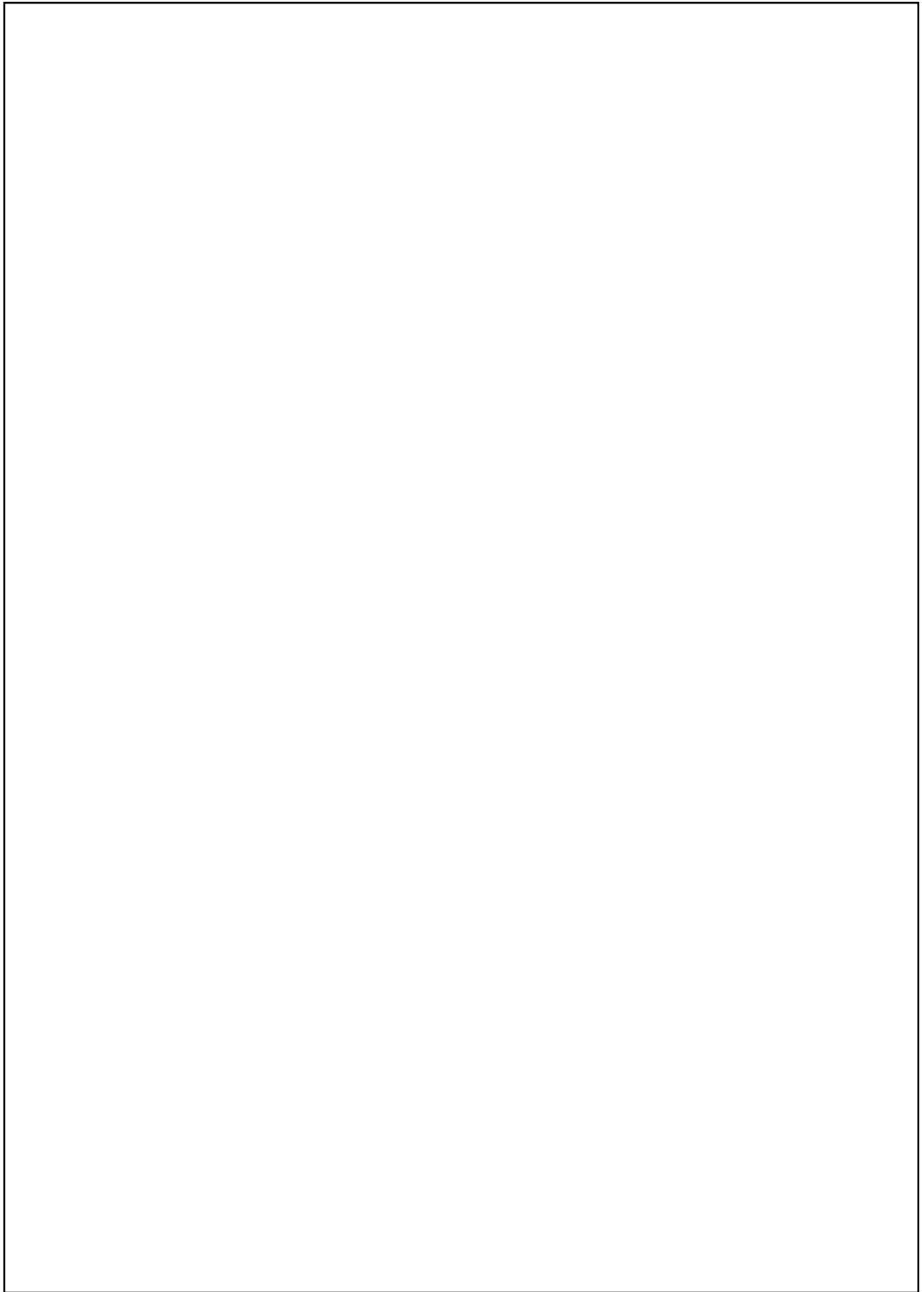
4. Aquatic vegetation will not be controlled in Santee Cooper Project water bodies that are totally isolated from the lakes unless it conflicts with specific water uses or is identified as a state or federal noxious weed and poses a threat to Lakes Marion and Moultrie.
5. In order to enhance native plant growth and habitat throughout the lake system, S-C and the DNR will cooperate in implementing innovative management techniques. These techniques could include such measures as constructing grass carp barriers, introducing desirable native plant species, enhancing wildlife/waterfowl management areas, and implementing strategic lake level management measures.
6. The DNR and S-C will meet annually to review the results of the monitoring and treatment programs to determine the effectiveness of the programs, and to develop annual work plans. Every five years the parties will meet to conduct a comprehensive review of the programs and to determine the success in meeting the overall management goals. Based upon this review, the provisions of this agreement may be modified, as deemed appropriate, by the mutual consent of the parties.


Santee Cooper


SCDNR

APPENDIX F

Summary of Aquatic Plant Control Expenditures



SUMMARY OF AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL EXPENDITURES

During 1981, the Council received \$60,000 in Federal matching funds through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Council allocated \$57,000 of these funds to the S.C. Public Service Authority for plant management at Lake Marion. The Authority used these funds to chemically treat approximately 500 acres of the area uplake of the Rimini railroad trestle. The herbicide diquat was used to treat for Brazilian elodea and other submersed weed species. The remainder of the Federal funds were used to assist in development of the Council's management program.

During 1982, \$30,000 in Federal funds were allocated to the S.C. Public Service Authority for control of hydrilla and other nuisance plants at Lake Marion. An additional \$13,500 were allocated to Berkeley County for control of water hyacinths at Goose Creek Reservoir.

During 1983, \$155,000 in Federal matching funds were allocated to the S.C. Public Service Authority for plant control at Lake Marion. These funds were used to treat approximately 1,400 acres of upper Lake Marion with diquat, endothall and fluridone for control of Brazilian elodea, hydrilla and other submersed plants. The Council also provided \$4,500 in Federal matching funds to Berkeley County for maintenance control of water hyacinths at Goose Creek Reservoir.

During 1984, \$249,500 in Federal funds and \$40,500 in State funds were allocated to the S.C. Public Service Authority for aquatic weed control at Lake Marion. The S.C. Electric and Gas Company was allocated \$25,000 for control of hydrilla and other submersed aquatic weeds at Back River Reservoir. Berkeley County was allocated \$5,000 for maintenance control of water hyacinth at Goose Creek Reservoir.

Calendar year 1985 represented the first year of significant funding for aquatic plant management in South Carolina since the establishment of the Aquatic Plant Management Program in 1980. Funding was available from State and Federal sources over separate fiscal years. A total expenditure of \$701,349 was used to control nuisance aquatic plant populations on 29 water bodies around the State. Of this expenditure, \$98,377 was used for biological control by triploid grass carp and \$602,972 was used for chemical control operations.

During 1986, a mild winter coupled with low lake levels and clear water due to a severe drought resulted in an abundance of submersed aquatic plants. Hydrilla populations in Lake Marion and Back River Reservoir increased in coverage and new populations were discovered in the Cooper River ricefields. A total of 38 water bodies (4,925 acres) were managed for aquatic weeds at a cost of \$704,090. Herbicide applications were made on 33 lakes (4,441 acres) at a cost of \$673,979. Biological controls were implemented on nine water bodies around the State at a cost of \$30,111.

During 1987, a total of \$604,695 in State and Federal funds were expended for aquatic weed control in public waters. Chemical control work amounting to \$599,445 was conducted in 26 public water bodies. Biological control, including stocking triploid grass carp and alligator-

weed flea beetles, was conducted at eight water bodies for a total expenditure of \$5,250.

During 1988, a total of \$631,164 in State, Federal, and local funds were expended for aquatic plant control activities in 25 water bodies. Because of reductions in the amount of Federal match from 70 percent to 50 percent of total control cost, local sponsors were for the first time required to provide at least 15 percent of control costs. Approved aquatic herbicides were applied to 3,258 acres on 21 water bodies at a total cost of \$583,764. Biological controls were implemented on four water bodies at a cost of \$47,400.

During 1989, a total of \$827,630 in Federal, State, and local funds were expended for aquatic plant control operations in 23 water bodies. Aquatic herbicides were applied to 2620 acres on 21 water bodies at a cost of \$422,009. A three year triploid grass carp stocking project was initiated on Lake Marion with the release of 100,000 sterile grass carp. Because this represents the largest such stocking in the country to date, biological control expenditures were substantially higher than in previous years, totaling \$405,621.

During 1990, a total of \$944,194 were expended for aquatic plant control activities on 24 water bodies. Herbicide treatments were made to all water bodies (2850 acres) at a cost of \$524,194. Lake Marion received its second installment of 100,000 triploid grass carp at a cost of \$420,000. Because of limited federal funds and a substantial increase in local funds (primarily from Santee Cooper), this was the first year that there were insufficient federal funds available to match all planned control operations. The Corps of Engineers provided 47 percent of total funding, while state and local entities provided 16 percent and 37 percent, respectively.

In 1991, aquatic plant management operations were conducted on 18 public water bodies at a total cost of \$1,965,387. The exceptionally large expenditure was a result of emergency control operations to alleviate blockage of the St. Stephen Hydroelectric facility on Lake Moultrie by hydrilla. A record high 6838 acres was treated with aquatic herbicides at a cost of \$1,505,771. Biological control agents were used on five lakes at a cost of \$459,615. Most of this included the third stocking of triploid grass carp in upper Lake Marion. While 50 percent of program funding was provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 9 percent was provided by the State and 41 percent by local entities.

In 1992, 22 water bodies received control operations at a total cost of \$1,859,709. While last year's expenditures were higher, over 1,000 acres were treated by Santee Cooper at a cost of over \$200,000 but were not cost shared through the State program. Fifty percent of funding was provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 8 percent by the State, and 42 percent by local entities. About 6,888 acres were treated with aquatic herbicide at a cost of \$1,447,864. Biological control agents (sterile grass carp and Tilapia) were introduced to six water bodies at a cost of \$411,845. This was the first year in which widespread hydrilla control was evident in upper Lake Marion from the grass carp. Hydrilla was controlled in over 6,500 acres in Stumphole, Low Falls, Elliotts Flats, and tree line areas. Compared to 1990 coverage, this represents an 80 percent reduction.

During 1993, a total of \$2,050,736 were expended for aquatic plant control activities on 27 water bodies. Forty-six percent of the funding was provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engi-

neers, 5 percent by the Department of Natural Resources, and 49 percent by various local sponsors. Aquatic herbicide treatments were made on 23 water bodies (8,125 acres) at a total cost of \$1,828,335. Biological control agents (grass carp and tilapia) were used on 11 lakes at a cost of \$222,400. Grass carp stocked in upper Lake Marion in 1989-92 provided control (over 9,000 acres) for the second consecutive year. As a result of this success, stocking efforts were initiated in Lake Moultrie with the release of 50,000 grass carp. Hydrilla was discovered in Lake Murray this year resulting in unplanned treatment operations at several boat ramps and swimming beaches.

During 1994, aquatic plant management operations were conducted on 28 water bodies at a total cost of \$2,876,763. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provided 50 percent of all funds, while the State provided 7 percent and local entities provided 43 percent. Aquatic herbicide treatments were conducted on all water bodies (9,090 acres) at a cost of \$2,370,025. Grass carp were stocked in five lakes to control 10,242 acres at a cost of \$506,738. Lake Moultrie received the most grass carp (150,000 fish) to help increase the number of fish to target levels. Grass carp continue to control over 9,000 acres in upper Lake Marion for the third straight year. This year hydrilla was found in Lake Wateree for the first time resulting in unplanned treatments to attempt to eliminate it.

In 1995, a total of \$2,804,206 were expended for aquatic plant control activities on 30 water bodies. Fifty percent of the funding was provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 44 percent was provided by local sponsors, and the state contributed 6 percent. Some level of herbicide treatment occurred on all the water bodies totalling about 9,710 acres at a cost of \$2,367,622. A total of 97,526 grass carp were stocked in five lakes at a total cost of \$435,084. Most of these were stocked in the Santee Cooper lakes (91,000) and Goose Creek Reservoir (6,000). Hydrilla was found in Lake Keowee for the first time this year which resulted in an unplanned treatment. Also *Salvinia molesta*, a federal noxious weed, was discovered in a private pond in Colleton County. Efforts were made to eradicate the infestation with treatments by the landowner and the state. Grass carp continue to provide excellent control in over 9,000 acres in upper Lake Marion; however, floating water hyacinths now infest much of this area impacting primarily shoreline and swamp areas.

Control expenditures in 1996 were about one-half of those in 1995 due in part to successful results from control efforts in previous years and in part to reductions in federal funding. A total of 19 water bodies were managed for nuisance species at a total cost of \$1,151,501; the Corps of Engineers provided 31%, the State provided 10%, and local entities provided 59%. Herbicide treatments were conducted in 4,920 acres at a cost of \$888,685; biocontrol agents were used in four lakes at a cost of \$262,816. Hydrilla coverage on the Santee Cooper lakes (Lakes Marion and Moultrie) declined by almost 80% due apparently to the successful stocking of sterile grass carp. As a result, herbicide treatments of hydrilla were reduced by a comparable amount. Hydrilla coverage has been essentially eliminated on Lake Wateree and substantially reduced on Lake Keowee through a combination of herbicide treatments and drawdowns. A large draw-down and treatment on Lake Murray this year is hoped to have similar results.

During 1997, aquatic plant management operations were conducted on 21 water bodies at a total cost of \$459,783. This represents a 60% reduction from control costs in 1996 due to very successful hydrilla management efforts on the Santee Cooper lakes and Lake Murray coupled

with limited Federal matching funds. Matching funds from the Corps of Engineers composed only 2 percent of total costs, while State and Local funds made up 38 percent and 60 percent, respectively. Sterile grass carp were stocked in five lakes to control 292 acres of submersed plants at a cost of \$15,951. Aquatic herbicides were used to treat 3,762 acres at a total cost of \$443,832. Most herbicide treatments (58%, 2,181 acres) were focused on water hyacinth which has expanded its range and now is found on six major water bodies. Water hyacinth treatments on the Ashepoo River were greater than originally planned and treatments on the Waccamaw River were unanticipated. Hydrilla coverage on the Santee Cooper lakes continued to decline in 1997 due to successful control by sterile grass carp resulting in sharp reductions in management expenditures. The drawdown and herbicide treatment on Lake Murray in 1996 resulted in better than anticipated hydrilla control this year. Hydrilla acreage was reduced 88 percent with a 45 percent reduction in shoreline miles.

Limited hydrilla coverage on the Santee Cooper Lakes, Lake Murray and Goose Creek Reservoir during 1998 helped reduce overall control expenditures for the third consecutive year. Total control cost for 1998 were 40% less than in 1997. A total of 1,862 acres on 17 water bodies were managed at a cost of \$273,223. The Department of Natural Resources provided 47% of total funding, while 25% was provided by the Corps of Engineers, and 28% by various local entities. Sterile grass carp are effectively controlling hydrilla growth in the Santee Cooper Lakes and Goose Creek Reservoir. About one-half of all herbicide treatments (940 ac.) were focused on water hyacinth control on coastal rivers and impoundments.

A total of 3,259 acres on 19 water bodies were managed in 1999 at a total cost of \$453,071. Funding support was 34% State (SCDNR), 21% Federal (USACOE), and 45% local match. Most herbicide treatments (1506 acres, 46%) were directed at controlling the growth of water hyacinth in seven water bodies. Hydrilla growth remains limited statewide due to control operations in previous years. Grass carp in the Santee Cooper Lakes (Lakes Marion and Moultrie) and Goose Creek Reservoir are effectively controlling hydrilla growth in those lakes. Hydrilla regrowth was evident in Lake Murray at the end of the year; however, higher than normal lake levels restricted herbicide treatments. Therefore, significant regrowth is expected next year.

During 2000, aquatic plant management operations were conducted on 21 water bodies at a total cost of \$483,236. State budget cuts at the end of the calendar year reduced control efforts by 21% of planned expenditures and shifted costs to local sponsors. Seventy percent of total costs were borne by local entities with the state paying the rest. Most of the control effort was focused on water hyacinth (31%), followed by hydrilla (25%) and Pithophora (19%). Hydrilla regrowth was significant on Lake Murray as predicted. Grass carp continue to control hydrilla on Goose Creek Reservoir and Lake Marion and Lake Moultrie.

During 2001, aquatic plant management operations were conducted on 2,775 acres on 25 water bodies at a total cost of \$508,075. Due to State budget cuts virtually all control costs were paid for with federal (41%) and local funds (59%). Hydrilla treatments were up this year (1,550 acres) because of a resurgence of hydrilla growth on Lake Murray; however, water hyacinth treatments were especially low (186 acres) due to a very cold period in December. Grass carp continue to provide effective control of hydrilla on Goose Creek Reservoir and the Santee Cooper Lakes.

During 2002, aquatic plant management operations were conducted on 2,239 acres on 17 water bodies at a total cost of \$297,236. Due to State budget cuts virtually all control costs were paid for with federal (37%) and local funds (63%). Water hyacinth treatments were up this year (1,186 acres) because of a milder than normal winter; however, hydrilla treatments were especially low (390 acres) due to the inability to treat Lake Murray. Grass carp continue to provide effective control of hydrilla on Goose Creek Reservoir and the Santee Cooper Lakes.

In 2003, aquatic plant management operations were conducted on 6135.40 acres in 12 water bodies at a total cost of \$639,328. Due to state budget cuts all control costs were paid for with federal (38%) and local funds (62%). Included in this total are the stocking of 64,500 sterile grass carp in Lake Murray to control 4300 acres of hydrilla at a cost of \$369,529. About 57% of all herbicide treatments (1005 ac.) were focused on water hyacinth control on coastal rivers and impoundments. Grass carp continue to provide effective control of hydrilla on Goose Creek Reservoir and the Santee Cooper Lakes.

A total of 2764 acres were treated in 2004 at a total cost of \$470,815. Local sponsors provided 41% of the cost, while the Corps of Engineers provided 30%. Funds from the State's Water Recreational Resource Fund (boat gas tax) paid for 29% of all control costs. The focus of most control was on water hyacinth (931 acres) and Phragmites (710 acres). Grass carp continue to provide effective control of hydrilla on Goose Creek Reservoir and the Santee Cooper Lakes. Preliminary surveys of Lake Murray indicate that grass carp stocked in 2003 are beginning to provide some control of hydrilla. The drawdown on Lake Murray over the past two years is also providing good hydrilla control in the drawdown zone.

In 2005 the focus of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Program was Phragmites control in coastal South Carolina, 1983 acres were treated at a cost of \$349,174. In all, a total of \$655,535 was spent on 3,935 acres of control of invasive plants. Local sponsors provided 32% of the cost, while the Corps of Engineers provided 35%. Funds from the State's Water Recreational Resource Fund (boat gas tax) paid for 33% of all control costs. Grass carp continue to provide effective control of hydrilla on the Santee Cooper Lakes and have provided excellent control on Lake Murray.

Phragmites control was center stage and once again led the control efforts with 1950 acres treated at a cost of \$352,804. This is second only to last year's acreage of phragmites treated. In total 3699 acres of invasive species were treated at a cost of \$687,241. Funding from the Corps of Engineers was not available this year and the costs were almost evenly split between the local cost share monies and Water Recreation funds. Additional funding was used from the U.S. Navy, Naval Weapons Station in Goose Creek. Included in that total was 242 acres of Phragmites and about 70 acres of pond work in the Marrington Recreation area. Findings in Goose Creek Reservoir and the Santee Cooper Lakes indicate that additional stockings of Triploid Grass Carp may need to be reconsidered in 2007.

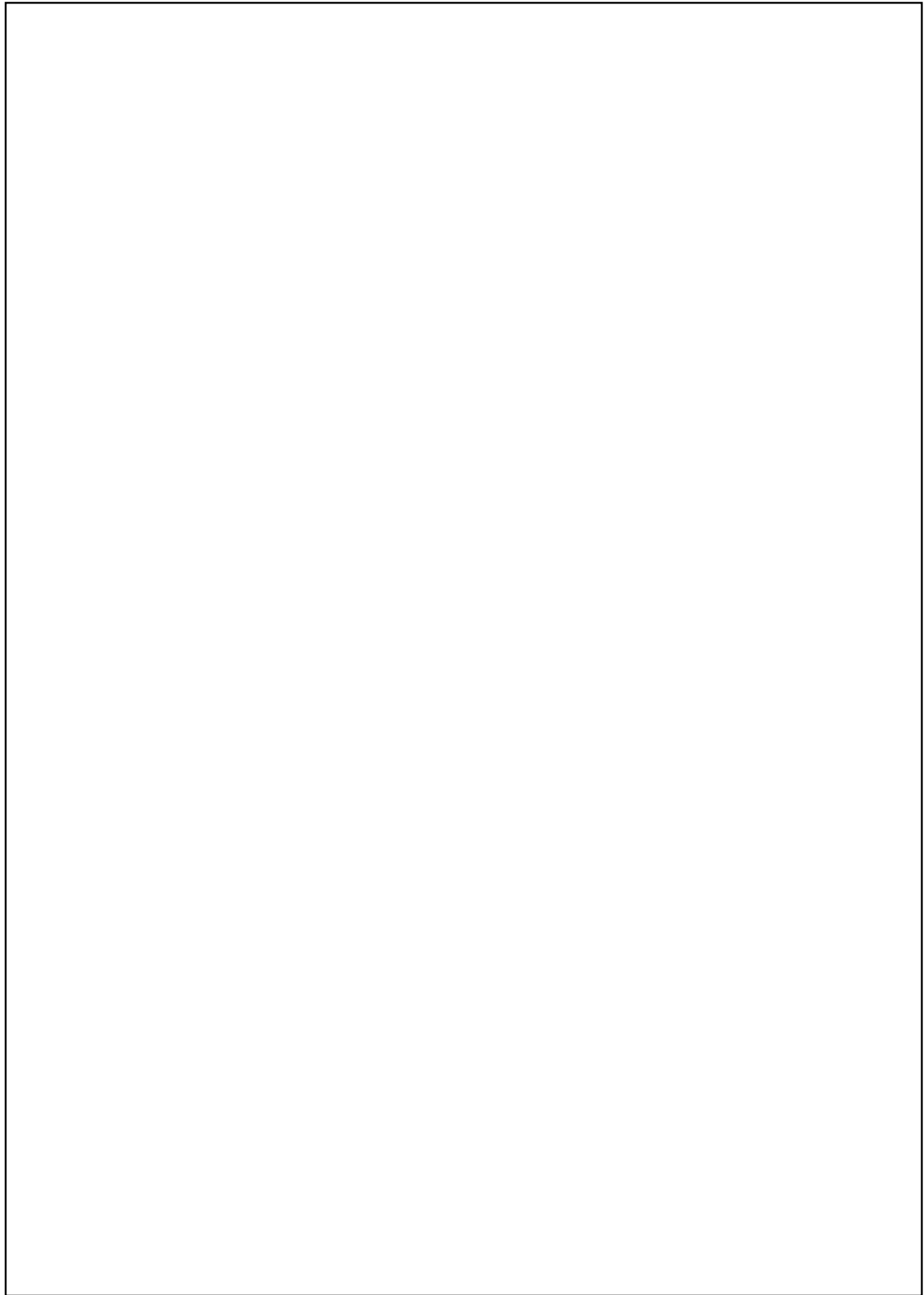


Table 2001-A. Summary of Expenditures by Source for Control Operations During 2001.

Water Body Name	Total Cost	Federal	State	Local	Local Sponsor
Back River Reservoir	\$115,870	\$36,511	\$0	\$79,359	CCPW/SCE&G/NWS
Cooper River	\$11,468	\$5,734	\$0	\$5,734	Berkeley County
Cromer Road Pond	\$827	\$0	\$248	\$579	-
Goose Creek Reservoir	\$9,916	\$4,085	\$0	\$5,831	Charleston CPW
Lake Greenwood	\$14,755	\$0	\$0	\$14,755	Duke Power/ Greenwd Co.
Lake Marion	\$21,837	\$9,682	\$0	\$12,155	Santee Cooper
Lake Moultrie	\$14,582	\$5,957	\$0	\$8,624	Santee Cooper
Church Branch Impoundment	\$4,210	\$1,328	\$0	\$2,883	Santee Cooper
Dean Swamp Impoundment	\$12,804	\$5,184	\$0	\$7,620	Santee Cooper
Fountain Lake	\$2,695	\$1,003	\$0	\$1,692	Santee Cooper
Potato Cr. Impoundment	\$9,023	\$4,511	\$0	\$4,511	Santee Cooper
Taw Caw Cr. Impoundment	\$16,459	\$6,551	\$0	\$9,908	Santee Cooper
Lake Murray	\$245,969	\$122,984	\$0	\$122,984	SCE&G/Lexington Co.
Lake Wateree	\$147	\$0	\$0	\$147	Duke Power Co.
Little Pee Dee River	\$10,162	\$3,356	\$0	\$6,806	Horry & Marion County
Waccamaw River	\$203	\$0	\$102	\$101	Georgetown County
Lake Cherokee	0*	\$0	\$0	\$0	SCDNR Fisheries
Mountain Lake	0*	\$0	\$0	\$0	SCDNR Fisheries
Barnwell State Park	\$4,550	\$0	\$0	\$4,550	SC Parks, Rec, Tourism
Charles Towne Landing St Pk.	\$390	\$0	\$0	\$390	SC Parks, Rec, Tourism
Huntington Beach State Pk	\$1,950	\$0	\$0	\$1,950	SC Parks, Rec, Tourism
Kings Mt. State Park	\$1,260	\$0	\$0	\$1,260	SC Parks, Rec, Tourism
Little Pee Dee State Park	\$5,175	\$0	\$0	\$5,175	SC Parks, Rec, Tourism
Poinsette State Park	\$2,275	\$0	\$0	\$2,275	SC Parks, Rec, Tourism
Santee State Park	\$1,550	\$0	\$0	\$1,550	SC Parks, Rec, Tourism
<i>State Park Lake Total</i>	\$17,150	\$0	\$0	\$17,150	
<i>Non Santee Cooper Total</i>	\$426,466	\$172,670	\$350	\$253,446	
<i>Santee Cooper Total</i>	\$81,609	\$34,215	\$0	\$47,394	
GRAND TOTAL	\$508,075	\$206,885	\$350	\$300,840	

* received complimentary grass carp from Santee Cooper.

Table 2001-B. Summary of S.C. Aquatic Plant Management Program Control Operations and Expenditures During 2001.								
Waterbody	Target Plants	Acres Treated	Total Cost	Cost/Acre	Control Agent	Treatment Rate	Management Objective	Control Effectiveness
Waccamaw River	Wat. hyacinth, wat. primrose, alligatorweed, Phragmites	2.0	\$202.98	\$101.49	Eagle	7.5 plac	Reduce problem plants and Phragmites to greatest extent possible.	95% control of water hyacinth; 85% control of Phragmites.
Lake Cherokee	Slender spikerush, naiads	20.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	Triploid grass carp	20 fish/ac. (400 fish)	Reduce problem plants to enhance fishing and boating.	Too soon for results.
Mountain Lake	Pondweeds	5.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	Triploid grass carp	20 fish/ac. (100 fish)	Reduce problem plants to enhance fishing and boating.	Too soon for results.
State Park Lakes	Barnwell State Park	10.0	\$4,550.00	\$455.00	2, 4-D granular	200 lbs/ac	Improve fishing and boating.	85-90% control of target plants.
	Charles Towne Landing SP	2.0	\$390.00	\$195.00	Rodeo	7.5 plac	Provide public access for bank fishing	90-95% control of target plants.
Huntington Beach State Park	Cattails, Phragmites	10.0	\$1,950.00	\$195.00	Rodeo	7.5 plac	Remove cattails to improve waterfowl use; public wildlife observation, fishing.	60-65% control target plants.
Kings Mt. State Park	Slender naiad	4.0	\$1,260.00	\$315.00	Aquathol K	4 gal/ac	Reduce naiads in swimming and boating areas.	80-85% control of target plants.
Little Pee Dee State Park	Waterlilfoil, cowlily	10.0	\$5,175.00	\$517.50	2, 4-D granular	200 lbs/ac	Reduce plants to enhance swimming, boating, and fishing.	75-80% control of target plants.
Poinsett State Park	Cowlily	5.0	\$2,275.00	\$455.00	2, 4-D granular	200 lbs/ac	Improve swimming, fishing and boating.	80-85% control of target plants.
Santee State Park	Cornital	5.0	\$1,550.00	\$310.00	Reward	2 gal/ac	Improve fishing and boating.	85-90% control of target plants.
Slate Park Lakes		46.0	\$17,150.00	\$372.83				
Santee Cooper Lakes		499.2	\$91,608.86	\$163.48				
GRAND TOTAL:		2774.7	\$508,074.87	\$183.11				

Table 2002-A. Summary of Expenditures by Source for Control Operations During 2002.

Water Body Name	Total Cost	Federal	State	Local	Local Sponsor
Back River Reservoir	\$92,071	\$38,877	\$0	\$53,194	CCPW/SCE&G/NWS
Black Mingo Creek	\$1,223	\$611	\$0	\$611	Georgetown County
Combahee River	\$1,279	\$640	\$0	\$640	Colleton County
Cooper River	\$36,414	\$18,207	\$0	\$18,207	Berkeley County
Goose Creek Reservoir	\$21,194	\$10,597	\$0	\$10,597	Charleston CPW
Lake Greenwood	\$31,556	\$15,778	\$0	\$15,778	Duke Power/ Greenwd Co.
Pee Dee River	\$10,436	\$5,218	\$0	\$5,218	Georgetown County
Santee Coastal Reserv	\$47,717	\$0	\$0	\$47,717	SCDNR-WFF Div.
Waccamaw River	\$1,249	\$625	\$0	\$625	Georgetown County
Lake Marion	\$15,444	\$5,838	\$0	\$9,606	Santee Cooper
Lake Moultrie	\$7,060	\$2,765	\$0	\$4,295	Santee Cooper
Church Branch Impoun	\$9,563	\$4,300	\$0	\$5,263	Santee Cooper
Dean Swamp Impound	\$10,852	\$4,297	\$0	\$6,555	Santee Cooper
Fountain Lake	\$348	\$104	\$0	\$243	Santee Cooper
Taw Caw Cr. Impoundm	\$5,781	\$1,734	\$0	\$4,046	Santee Cooper
Barnwell State Park	\$3,250	\$0	\$0	\$3,250	SC Parks, Rec, Tourism
Kings Mt. State Park	\$1,800	\$0	\$0	\$1,800	SC Parks, Rec, Tourism
<i>State Park Lake Total</i>	\$5,050	\$0	\$0	\$5,050	
<i>Non Santee Cooper Tot</i>	\$248,190	\$90,553	\$0	\$157,637	
<i>Santee Cooper Total</i>	\$49,047	\$19,038	\$0	\$30,009	
GRAND TOTAL	\$297,236	\$109,591	\$0	\$187,646	

Table 2002-B. Summary of S.C. Aquatic Plant Management Program Control Operations and Expenditures During 2002							
Waterbody	Target Plants	Acres Treated	Total Cost	Cost/Acre	Control Agent	Treatment Rate	Control Effectiveness
Church Branch Impoundment	Water primrose, Alligatorweed	2.50	\$317.39	\$126.94	Arsenal (EUP), Glyphosate	.125 - .375 gal/ac.; 50 - .75 gal/ac	>85% control of plant in areas treated.
	Giant cutgrass, cattail	1.00	\$126.94	\$126.94	Arsenal (EUP), Glyphosate	.125 - .375 gal/ac.; 50 - .75 gal/ac	>90% control of plant in areas treated
	Lythrya, Pinophora	2.00	\$251.91	\$125.96	K-Tea, Reward, Hydrothol 191 Granular & Liquid	6 gal/ac, 2 gal/ac, 5 gal/ac & 100 lbs/ac	>80% control of plant in areas treated.
	Water milfoil, parrot feather	7.75	\$3,037.74	\$391.97	2,4-D-Granular	150 - 200 lbs/ac	>85% control of plant in areas treated.
	Coccolail	1.25	\$629.67	\$503.74	Reward	2.0 gal/ac	>90% control of plant in areas treated.
	Pondweed	16.00	\$4,888.83	\$305.55	Aquathol K Liquid	6.0 gal/ac	>90% control of plant in areas treated.
	Slender reed	1.00	\$310.43	\$310.43	Aquathol K Liquid	6.0 gal/ac	>80% control of plant in areas treated
Total		31.50	\$9,462.87	\$303.58			
Dean Swamp	Hydrilla	26.50	\$7,657.66	\$288.97	Aquathol K, Hydrothol 191 Liquid, Reward, Komeen	6.0 gal/ac, 50 gal/ac, 2.0 gal/ac, 4.0 gal/ac	75% control of areas treated.
	Coccolail	2.00	\$581.91	\$290.96	Aquathol K	5 gal/ac	>80% control of plant in areas treated.
	Water primrose, Alligatorweed	3.00	\$281.28	\$93.76	Arsenal (EUP), Glyphosate	.125 - .375 gal/ac.; 50 - .75 gal/ac	>85% control of plant in areas treated.
	Lythrya, Pinophora	12.00	\$2,331.21	\$194.27	Hydrothol 191 Liquid/ Granular, Reward, K-Tea	.5 - 1.0 gal/ 60-90 lbs/ac, 2.0 gal/ac, 6.0 gal/ac	65% control of plant in areas treated.
Total		43.50	\$10,552.06	\$249.47			
Fountain Lake	Water primrose, Alligatorweed	2.00	\$173.76	\$86.88	Arsenal (EUP), Glyphosate	.125 - .375 gal/ac.; 50 - .75 gal/ac	>85% control of plant in areas treated.
	American blus, Fragrant waterlily, waterlshield	2.00	\$173.76	\$86.88	Glyphosate	.75 gal/ac	>80% control of plant in areas treated.
Total		4.00	\$347.52	\$86.88			
Taw Caw Impoundment	Coccolail	10.00	\$2,590.95	\$259.10	Aquathol K	5 gal/ac	>80% control of plant in areas treated.
	Bladderwort, slender reed	2.00	\$518.20	\$259.10	Aquathol K	5 gal/ac	>80% control of plant in areas treated.
	Giant cutgrass, catail	2.00	\$247.48	\$120.74	Arsenal (EUP), Glyphosate	.125 - .375 gal/ac.; 50 - .75 gal/ac	>85% control of plant in areas treated.
	Water primrose, Alligatorweed,	20.00	\$2,229.95	\$121.50	Arsenal (EUP), Glyphosate	.125 - .375 gal/ac.; 50 - .75 gal/ac	>85% control of plant in areas treated.
Total		34.00	\$5,780.58	\$170.02			
Barnwell State Park - Swimming Lake	Waterlily	10.00	\$3,250.00	\$325.00	2,4-D-Granular	200 lbs/ac	85% control of waterlily
King's Mt. State Park - Lake Crawford	Slender reed	4.00	\$1,600.00	\$400.00	Aquathol K	4.0 gal/ac	Reduce problem plant population to improve recreational access
Total		14.00	\$5,050.00	\$360.71			
SCDNR Total		1938.00	\$243,139.86	\$125.46			
Santee Cooper Total		287.00	\$49,046.59	\$170.39			
State Park Lakes Total		14.00	\$5,050.00	\$360.71			
Grand Total		2239.00	\$297,236.45	\$132.76			

Table 2003-A. Summary of Expenditures by Source for Control Operations During 2003.

Water Body Name	Total Cost	Federal	State	Local	Local Sponsor
Back River Reservoir	\$69,929	\$27,971	\$0	\$41,957	SCE&G, CCPW
Black Mingo Creek	\$2,144	\$858	\$0	\$1,286	Georgetown Co.
Black River	\$476	\$191	\$0	\$286	Georgetown Co.
Cooper River	\$46,906	\$18,762	\$0	\$28,144	Berkeley Co., SCE&G
Goose Creek Reservoir	\$19,085	\$7,634	\$0	\$11,451	Charleston CPW
Lake Greenwood	\$6,890	\$2,756	\$0	\$4,134	Greenwood Co.
Lake Murray	\$369,529	\$147,811	\$0	\$221,717	SCE&G, Lexington Co., Richland Co.
Pee Dee River	\$772	\$386	\$0	\$386	Georgetown Co.
Santee Coastal Reserve	\$25,128	\$0	\$0	\$25,128	Santee Coastal Reserve
Waccamaw River	\$515	\$257	\$0	\$257	Horry Co.
Lake Marion	\$16,984	\$6,794	\$0	\$10,190	Santee Cooper
Lake Moultrie	\$14,272	\$5,709	\$0	\$8,563	Santee Cooper
Taw Caw Impoundment	\$26,808	\$10,723	\$0	\$16,085	Santee Cooper
Potato Creek Imp.	\$14,620	\$5,848	\$0	\$8,772	Santee Cooper
Dean Swamp	\$22,313	\$8,925	\$0	\$13,388	Santee Cooper
Fountain Lake	\$1,264	\$506	\$0	\$758	Santee Cooper
Church Branch Imp.	\$1,693	\$677	\$0	\$1,016	Santee Cooper
<i>State Park Lake Total</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
<i>Non Santee Cooper Total</i>	\$541,374	\$206,626	\$0	\$334,747	
<i>Santee Cooper Total</i>	\$97,954	\$39,182	\$0	\$58,772	
	\$639,328	\$243,295	\$0	\$389,750	

Table 2003-B Summary of S.C. Aquatic Plant Management Control Operations and Expenditures During 2003								
Water Body	Target Plants	Acres	Total Cost	Cost/Acre	Control Agent	Rate	Management Objective	Control Effectiveness
Back River Reservoir	Hydrilla	131.25	\$29,354.06	\$223.65/Komeen		16 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use, water quality, and maintain electric power generation and minimize impacts to water intakes.	> 95% control
	Water hyacinth	153.00	\$13,122.81	\$85.77/Reward		0.5 gal/ac		90% control
	Water hyacinth	2.00	\$238.24	\$119.12/Renovate		0.75 gal/ac		> 95% control
	Water hyacinth/primrose	221.00	\$25,155.12	\$113.82/Renovate		0.5 - 0.75 gal/ac		90% control
	Water hyacinth/primrose	24.00	\$2,058.48	\$85.77/Reward		0.5 gal/ac		90% control
TOTAL:		531.25	\$69,928.71	\$131.63				
Black Mingo Creek	Alligatorweed	18.00	\$2,144.16	\$119.12/Renovate 3		0.75 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use and water quality.	75% control with some regrowth.
TOTAL:		18.00	\$2,144.16	\$119.12				
Black River	Alligatorweed	4.00	\$476.48	\$119.12/Renovate 3		0.75 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use and water quality.	75% control with some regrowth.
TOTAL:		4.00	\$476.48	\$119.12				
Cooper River	Hydrilla	37.50	\$8,386.88	\$223.65/Komeen		16 gal/ac	Provide boat trails to main channel through hydrilla.	> 95% control
	Water hyacinth	99.00	\$8,491.23	\$85.77/Reward		0.5 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access and use.	90% control
	Water hyacinth/primrose	224.00	\$26,682.88	\$119.12/Renovate		0.75 gal/ac		> 95% control
	Water hyacinth/primrose	39.00	\$3,345.03	\$85.77/Reward		0.5 gal/ac		90% control
TOTAL:		399.50	\$46,906.02	\$117.41				
Goose Creek Reservoir	Water hyacinth/primrose	16.00	\$1,905.92	\$119.12/Renovate		0.75 gal/ac	Reduce water hyacinth & water lettuce to greatest extent possible.	> 95% control
	Water hyacinth/Water lettuce	34.00	\$3,677.68	\$108.17/Renovate		0.5 - 0.75 gal/ac		> 95% control
	Water hyacinth/Water lettuce	156.00	\$13,501.62	\$86.55/Reward		0.5 gal/ac		> 95% control
TOTAL:		206.00	\$19,085.22	\$92.65				
Lake Greenwood	Hydrilla	25.00	\$6,889.50	\$275.58/Aquathox		5 gal/ac	Eradicate hydrilla from site.	> 99% control of Hydrilla. Note: Eradication of hydrilla yet to be determined.
TOTAL:		25.00	\$6,889.50	\$275.58				
Lake Murray	Hydrilla	4300.00	\$369,528.60	\$85.94/Sterile Grass Carp		15 per vegetated acre	Reduce hydrilla to minimize spread and impacts to public access and use.	Control of hydrilla using grass carp not readily identifiable.
TOTAL:		4300.00	\$369,528.60	\$85.94				
Pee Dee River	Water Hyacinth	9.00	\$771.93	\$85.77/Reward		0.5gal/ac	Reduce hyacinth to minimize spread and impacts to public access and use.	> 95% control
TOTAL:		9.00	\$771.93	\$85.77				
Santee Coastal Reserve	Phragmites	156.00	\$25,128.48	\$161.08/Arsenal/Rodeo		24 oz/6 pints	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	90% control
TOTAL:		156.00	\$25,128.48	\$161.08				
Waccamaw River	Water hyacinth	6.00	\$514.62	\$85.77/Reward		0.5gal/ac	Reduce hyacinth to minimize spread and impacts to public access and use.	90% control
TOTAL:		6.00	\$514.62	\$85.77				
Santee Cooper Lakes								
Lake Marion	Lynphyta, Pithophora	8.00	\$1,142.79	\$142.85/Hydrothol 191 Liquid / Granular		0.5 - 1.0 gal / 60-80 lb/ac; 2.0	Reduce problem plant populations to reduce impacts to public access, recreational use, irrigation withdrawals, navigation, and water quality.	65% control at end of season
	Water hyacinth	22.00	\$2,381.46	\$108.25/Reward / Renovate		0.5 gal/ac		> 95% control
	Water primrose, Alligatorweed, Water pod, Water willow	56.50	\$7,177.0	\$127.03/Arsenal EUP, Arsenal EUP/Glyphosate, Glyphosate		0.25 - 0.375 gal/ac, 0.125 - 0.25 / 0.5 gal/ac, 0.75 gal/ac		> 85% control
TOTAL:		86.50	\$10,701.25	\$123.71				
Lake Moultrie	American lotus, Water lily, Water shield	30.00	\$2,684.20	\$89.47/Glyphosate		0.75 gal/ac.	Reduce problem plant populations to reduce impacts to public access, recreational use, irrigation withdrawals, navigation, and water quality.	> 90% control
	Bladderwort, Pondweed	0.60	\$131.41	\$219.02/Reward		2 gal/ac		> 90% control
	Cabomba, Watermilfoil	4.00	\$970.71	\$242.68/Arsal SRP		10 lbs/ac		> 90% control
	Hydrilla	0.20	\$116.87	\$584.35/Komeen / Reward		4.0 / 2.0 gal/ac		> 90% control
	Water primrose, Alligatorweed	76.00	\$8,996.64	\$118.38/Arsenal EUP, Arsenal EUP/Glyphosate, Glyphosate		0.25 - 0.375 gal/ac, 0.125 - 0.25 / 0.5 gal/ac, 0.75 gal/ac		> 85% control
	Giant cutgrass, Cattail	11.00	\$1,372.52	\$124.77/Arsenal EUP, Arsenal EUP/Glyphosate, Glyphosate		0.25 - 0.375 gal/ac, 0.125 - 0.25 / 0.5 gal/ac, 0.75 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	> 95% control
TOTAL:		121.80	\$14,272.35	\$117.18				

Table 2004-A. Summary of Expenditures by Source for Control Operations During 2004.

Water Body Name	Total Cost	Federal	State	Local	Local Sponsor
Back River Reservoir	\$94,772	\$47,386	\$23,693	\$23,693	SCE&G, CCPW
Black Mingo Creek	\$2,523	\$1,262	\$630	\$631	Georgetown Co.
Black River	\$2,523	\$1,262	\$630	\$631	Georgetown Co.
Bonneau Ferry	\$10,736	\$0	\$10,736	\$0	SCDNR
Cooper River	\$62,011	\$31,006	\$15,502	\$15,503	Berkeley Co., SCE&G
Delta Plantation	\$2,158	\$0	\$2,158	\$0	SCDNR
Edisto River	\$1,733	\$0	\$520	\$1,213	SCDNR, USF&W
Goose Creek Reservoir	\$19,066	\$9,533	\$4,766	\$4,767	Charleston CPW
Lake Greenwood	\$10,711	\$5,356	\$2,677	\$2,678	Greenwood Co.
Lake Murray	\$1,364	\$682	\$341	\$341	SCE&G, Lexington Co., Richland Co.
Little Pee Dee River	\$7,131	\$3,566	\$1,783	\$1,783	Horry Co.
Lumber River	\$803	\$401	\$201	\$201	Horry Co.
Pee Dee River	\$4,206	\$2,103	\$1,052	\$1,051	Georgetown Co.
Santee Coastal Reserve	\$114,517	\$0	\$34,355	\$80,162	Santee Coastal Reserve
Yawkey Wildlife Center	\$43,294	\$0	\$12,988	\$30,306	Yawkee Wildlife Center
Lake Marion	\$24,531	\$12,265	\$6,133	\$6,133	Santee Cooper
Lake Moultrie	\$9,167	\$4,583	\$2,292	\$2,292	Santee Cooper
Taw Caw Impoundment	\$3,750	\$1,875	\$937	\$938	Santee Cooper
Potato Creek Imp.	\$12,692	\$6,346	\$3,173	\$3,173	Santee Cooper
Dean Swamp	\$20,883	\$10,441	\$5,221	\$5,221	Santee Cooper
Fountain Lake	\$819	\$409	\$205	\$205	Santee Cooper
Church Branch Imp.	\$9,425	\$4,712	\$2,356	\$2,357	Santee Cooper
Charlestown Landing SP	\$1,815	\$0	\$0	\$1,815	SCPRT
Kings Mt. SP Lk. Crawford	\$3,325	\$0	\$0		\$3,325 SCPRT
Sesquicentennial SP	\$6,860	\$0	\$0		\$6,860 SCPRT
<i>SCDNR Total</i>	\$377,548	\$102,555	\$112,034	\$162,958	
<i>State Park Lake Total</i>	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$12,000	
<i>Santee Cooper Total</i>	\$81,266	\$40,633	\$20,317	\$20,316	
<i>Grand Total</i>	\$470,814	\$143,188	\$132,348	\$195,276	

Table 2004-B Summary of S.C. Aquatic Plant Management Control Operations and Expenditures During 2004									
Water Body	Target Plants	Acres	Total Cost	Cost/Acre	Control Agent	Rate	Management Objective	Control Effectiveness	
Back River Reservoir	Hydrilla	167.25	\$ 38,119.62	\$ 227.92	Komeen	16 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use, water quality, and maintain electric power generation and minimize impacts to water intakes.	> 95% control	
	Hydrilla	25.00	\$ 16,281.75	\$ 651.27	Aquathol Super K	40 lbs/ac		<40% control	
	Water hyacinth	228.00	\$ 19,927.20	\$ 87.40	Reward	0.5 gal/ac		90% control	
	Water hyacinth	90.00	\$ 10,707.40	\$ 118.97	Renovate	0.5 - 0.75 gal/ac		90% control	
	Cabomba	4.00	\$ 1,282.56	\$ 320.64	Hydrothol 191 Liquid	7 gal/ac		> 95% control	
TOTAL:	Water primrose	75.00	\$ 8,453.10	\$ 112.71	Renovate	0.5 - 0.75 gal/ac		90% control	
Black Mingo Creek	Alligatorweed	589.25	\$ 94,771.63	\$ 160.83					
TOTAL:		20.00	\$ 2,523.00	\$ 126.15	126.15-Habitat/Glypro	0.250 gal/ac/ 750 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use and water quality.	95% control with some regrowth.	
Black River	Alligatorweed	20.00	\$ 2,523.00	\$ 126.15	126.15-Habitat/Glypro	0.250 gal/ac/ 750 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use and water quality.	95% control with some regrowth.	
Cooper River	TOTAL:	20.00	\$ 2,523.00	\$ 126.15					
	Hydrilla	60.25	\$ 13,732.18	\$ 227.92	Komeen	16 gal/ac	Provide boat trails to main channel through hydrilla. Reduce problem plants to enhance public access and use.	> 95% control	
	Water hyacinth	193.00	\$ 16,868.20	\$ 87.40	Reward	0.5 gal/ac		90% control	
	Water hyacinth	174.00	\$ 21,120.12	\$ 121.38	Renovate	0.75 gal/ac		> 95% control	
	Water hyacinth	66.00	\$ 9,413.98	\$ 142.63	Habitat/Glypro	0.250 gal/ac/ 750 gal/ac		> 95% control	
	Water primrose	8.00	\$ 877.36	\$ 109.67	Habitat	0.250 gal/ac		90% control	
TOTAL:		501.25	\$ 62,011.44	\$ 123.71					
Goose Creek Reservoir	Water hyacinth	51.00	\$ 4,457.40	\$ 87.40	Reward	0.5 gal/ac	Reduce water hyacinth & water lettuce to greatest extent possible.	> 95% control	
	Water hyacinth	28.00	\$ 3,398.64	\$ 121.38	Renovate	0.5 - 0.75 gal/ac		> 95% control	
	Water lettuce	125.00	\$ 10,925.00	\$ 87.40	Reward	0.5 gal/ac		> 95% control	
TOTAL:	Culgrass/Water primrose	2.00	\$ 265.28	\$ 142.63	Habitat/Glypro	0.250 gal/ac/ 750 gal/ac		90% control	
		206.00	\$ 19,066.30	\$ 92.55					
Easto River	Phragmites	12.00	\$ 1,733.52	\$ 144.46	Habitat	0.375 gal/ac		90% control	
TOTAL:	Hydrilla	25.00	\$ 7,020.75	\$ 280.83	Aquathol-K	5 gal/ac	Eradicate hydrilla from site.	> 90% control of Hydrilla. Note: Eradication of hydrilla yet to be determined.	
Lake Greenwood									
	Nalad	20.00	\$ 3,690.60	\$ 184.53			Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use and water quality.	> 95% control	
Lake Murray	TOTAL:	45.00	\$ 10,711.35	\$ 238.03	Aquathol-K	3 gal/ac			
	Hydrilla	5.00	\$ 1,363.80	\$ 272.76	Nautilque	12 gal/ac	Reduce hydrilla to minimize spread and impacts to public access and use.	> 95% control	
TOTAL:		5.00	\$ 1,363.80	\$ 272.76					
Lumber River	Alligatorweed	6.00	\$ 802.86	\$ 133.81			Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use and water quality.	90% control	
Little Pee Dee River		50.00	\$ 7,131.50	\$ 142.63	Habitat/Eagle	250 gal/ac/ 500 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use and water quality.	90% control	
TOTAL:	Alligatorweed	56.00	\$ 7,894.36	\$ 141.69	Habitat/Glypro	250 gal/ac/ 500 gal/ac			
Bonneau Ferry	Water Primrose, Water hyacinth, Frog's bit, Lotus, Culgrass, Cattails	66.00	\$ 10,735.60	\$ 162.66	Habitat/Glypro	0.250 - 0.375 gal/ac/0.750 gal/ac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	80% control	
Misc. Plants & Reserves									
TOTAL:		66.00	\$ 10,735.60	\$ 162.66					
Delta Plantation	Salvinia Molesta	4.00	\$ 538.84	\$ 134.71	Reward	1 gal/ac	Eradicate Salvinia from site.	75% control	
	Salvinia Molesta	2.00	\$ 1,618.86	\$ 809.43	Sonar	0.500 gal/ac		> 95% control	
TOTAL:		6.00	\$ 2,157.70	\$ 359.62					
Pee Dee River	Water Hyacinth	40.00	\$ 3,496.00	\$ 87.40	Reward	0.5gal/ac	Reduce hyacinth to minimize spread and impacts to public access and use.	90% control	
Sandy Island	Phragmites	4.00	\$ 709.68	\$ 177.42	Habitat/Glypro	375 gal/ac/ 750gal/ac	Reduce phragmites to enhance public access and use.	> 95% control	
TOTAL:		44.00	\$ 4,205.68	\$ 95.58					
Santee Coastal Reserve	Phragmites	494.00	\$ 114,516.98	\$ 231.82	Habitat/Glypro	375 gal/ac/ 750gal/ac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	90% control	
TOTAL:		494.00	\$ 114,516.98	\$ 231.82					
Tom Yawkey	Phragmites	200.00	\$ 43,294.00	\$ 216.47	Habitat/Glypro	375 gal/ac/ 750gal/ac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	90% control	
TOTAL:		200.00	\$ 43,294.00	\$ 216.47					
Santee Cooper Lakes									
Lake Marion	American lotus, waterlily, water hyacinth, water lily, water								

Table 2005-A. Summary of Expenditures by Source for Control Operations During 2005.

Water Body Name	Total Cost	Federal	State	Local	Local Sponsor
Back River Reservoir	\$77,533	\$31,952	\$21,516	\$24,066	SCE&G, CPW
Barauch/Winyah Bay	\$14,100	\$0	\$4,230	\$9,870	Baruch Institute
Black River	\$1,040	\$520	\$260	\$260	Georgetown Co.
Bonneau Ferry WMA	\$20,072	\$0	\$20,072	\$0	SCDNR
Cooper River	\$32,635	\$13,609	\$9,127	\$9,898	Berkeley Co., SCE&G
Delta Plantation	\$399	\$0	\$399	\$0	SCDNR
Donnelley WMA	\$12,700	\$0	\$3,810	\$8,890	SCDNR
Ace Basin	\$4,054	\$0	\$1,267	\$2,787	SCDNR, USF&W
Goose Creek Reservoir	\$20,993	\$8,406	\$5,854	\$6,733	CPW
Lake Greenwood	\$14,028	\$5,611	\$4,208	\$4,208	Greenwood Co.
Lake Marion	\$22,102	\$8,841	\$6,631	\$6,631	Santee Cooper
Lake Moultrie	\$7,405	\$2,962	\$2,222	\$2,222	Santee Cooper
S/C Impoundments	\$83,353	\$33,341	\$25,006	\$25,006	Santee Cooper
Lake Murray	\$1,481	\$740	\$370	\$370	SCE&G, Lexington Co., Richland Co.
Pee Dee River	\$1,335	\$668	\$334	\$334	Georgetown Co.
Samworth WMA	\$8,480	\$3,436	\$2,544	\$2,500	SCDNR
Santee Coastal Reserve	\$304,736	\$121,174	\$94,946	\$88,617	SCDNR
Santee Delta WMA	\$5,727	\$661	\$1,718	\$3,349	SCDNR
Waccamaw River	\$617	\$207	\$185	\$225	Horry Co.
Yawkey Wildlife Center	\$18,506	\$0	\$5,552	\$12,954	Yawkey Foundation
Charlestown Landing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	SCPRT
Kings Mt. Lk. Crawford	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	SCPRT
Lee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	SCPRT
Little Pee Dee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	SCPRT
Paris Mountain	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	SCPRT
Santee (swimming lake)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	SCPRT
Sesquicentennial	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	SCPRT
<i>SCDNR Total</i>	\$538,437	\$186,984	\$175,060	\$176,393	
<i>State Park Lake Total</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
<i>Santee Cooper Total</i>	\$112,861	\$50,683	\$38,284	\$38,284	
<i>Grand Total</i>	\$651,298	\$232,128	\$210,251	\$208,919	
		36%	32%	32%	

Table 2005-B Summary of S.C. Aquatic Plant Management Control Operations and Expenditures During 2005

Water Body	Target Plants	Acres	Total Cost	Cost/Acre	Control Agent	Rate	Management Objective	Control Effectiveness
Back River Reservoir	Hydrilla	179.50	\$ 47,970.60	\$ 267.30	Koneen, Koneen/Reward	16 gailac, 4gailac/2gailac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use water quality, and maintain electric power generation and minimize impacts to water intakes.	> 95% control
	Water hyacinth	275.50	\$ 25,444.01	\$ 92.36	Renovate 3	0.500 - 0.750 gailac		90% control
	Water hyacinth	40.00	\$ 3,380.00	\$ 84.50	Reward	0.500 gailac		90% control
	Water primrose	52.00	\$ 4,968.25	\$ 95.54	Renovate 3	0.500 - 0.750 gailac		90% control
	TOTAL	547.00	\$ 81,771.86	\$ 149.49				
Baruch/ Winyah Bay	Phragmites	80.00	\$ 14,100.00	\$ 176.25	Habitat	0.375 gailac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	90% control
TOTAL		80.00	\$ 14,100.00	\$ 176.25				
Black River	Alligatorweed	12.00	\$ 1,039.50	\$ 86.63	Habitat	0.187 gailac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use and water quality.	95% control with some regrowth.
TOTAL		12.00	\$ 1,039.50	\$ 86.63				
Bonneau Ferry Misc Ponds & Reserves	Water Primrose, Water hyacinth, Frog's bit, Lotus, Cutgrass, Cattails	142.00	\$ 19,650.75	\$ 138.39	Habitat	0.250 - 0.1875 gailac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use. This is year 2 of a 3 year plan to restore Bonneau Ferry.	> 95% control
		4.00	\$ 421.50		Renovate 3	0.750 gailac		
TOTAL		146.00	\$ 20,072.25	\$ 137.48				
Cooper River	Hydrilla	60.50	\$ 16,020.40	\$ 264.80	Koneen	16 gailac	Provide boat trails to main channel through hydrilla. Reduce problem plants to enhance public access and use.	> 95% control
	Water hyacinth	183.00	\$ 15,139.00	\$ 82.73	Renovate 3	0.750 gailac		> 95% control
	Water primrose	14.00	\$ 1,475.25	\$ 105.38	Habitat	0.250 gailac		90% control
	TOTAL	257.50	\$ 32,634.65	\$ 126.74				
Delta Plantation -Jasper County	Salvinia Molestia	1.50	\$ 114.63	\$ 76.42	Reward	1 gailac	Eradicate Salvinia from site.	~99% control of areas treated at the end of season.
	Salvinia Molestia	1.50	\$ 282.74	\$ 188.49	Sonar	0.500 gailac		
TOTAL		3.00	\$ 397.37	\$ 132.46				
Donnelley WMA	Frog's Bit, Cattails, swamp loosestrife	62.00	\$ 9,327.00	\$ 150.44	Habitat	0.250 gailac	Reduce problem plants to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	95% control with some regrowth.
ACE Basin(Edisto & Combahee Rivers)	Frog's Bit	29.00	\$ 3,373.38	\$ 116.32	Renovate 3	0.500 - 0.75 gailac		
	Phragmites	23.00	\$ 4,053.75	\$ 176.25	Habitat	0.375 gailac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	> 95% control
TOTAL		114.00	\$ 16,754.13	\$ 146.97				
Goose Creek Reservoir	Water hyacinth	67.00	\$ 7,060.13	\$ 105.38	Renovate 3	0.750 gailac	Reduce water hyacinth & water lettuce to greatest extent possible.	> 95% control
	Water lettuce	24.00	\$ 1,974.00	\$ 82.25	Renovate 3	0.500 -0.750 gailac		> 95% control
	Water lettuce	120.00	\$ 10,140.00	\$ 84.50	Reward	0.500 gailac		> 95% control
	Water hyacinth/water primrose	21.00	\$ 1,819.13	\$ 86.63	Habitat	0.187 gailac		90% control
	TOTAL	232.00	\$ 20,993.26	\$ 90.49				
Lake Greenwood	Hydrilla	27.00	\$ 12,528.00	\$ 464.00	Aquathol-k	5 gailac	Eradicate hydrilla from site.	> 90% control of Hydrilla. Note: Eradication of hydrilla yet to be determined.
Naiad		6.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 250.00	Aquathol-k	3 gailac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use and water quality.	> 95% control
TOTAL		33.00	\$ 14,028.00	\$ 425.09				
Lake Murray	Water primrose	18.00	\$ 1,480.50	\$ 82.25	Renovate 3	0.500 gailac	Reduce hydrilla to minimize spread and impacts to public access and use.	> 95% control
TOTAL		18.00	\$ 1,480.50	\$ 82.25				
Pee Dee River	Phragmites	9.00	\$ 1,335.00	\$ 148.33	Habitat	0.375 gailac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	90% control
TOTAL		9.00	\$ 1,335.00	\$ 148.33				
Samworth WMA	Phragmites	2.50	\$ 440.49	\$ 176.20	Habitat	0.375 gailac	Reduce phragmites and water hyacinth to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	90% control
	Water hyacinth	64.00	\$ 8,040.00	\$ 125.63	Habitat	0.1875 gailac		90% control
TOTAL		66.50	\$ 8,480.49	\$ 127.53				
Santee Coastal Reserve	Phragmites	1729.00	\$ 304,736.25	\$ 176.25	Habitat	0.375 gailac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	90% control
TOTAL		1729.00	\$ 304,736.25	\$ 176.25				
Santee Delia WMA	Phragmites, willows	32.50	\$ 5,727.45	\$ 176.23	Habitat	0.375 gailac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	90% control
TOTAL		32.50	\$ 5,727.45	\$ 176.23				
Waccamaw River/Sandy Island	Water Hyacinth	4.00	\$ 342.25	\$ 85.56	Habitat	0.1875 gailac	Reduce hyacinth to minimize spread and impacts to public access and use.	90% control
Phragmites		2.00	\$ 274.50	\$ 137.25	Habitat	0.375 gailac	Reduce phragmites to enhance public access and use.	> 95% control
TOTAL		6.00	\$ 616.75	\$ 102.79				
Tom Yawkey Wildlife Center	Phragmites	105.00	\$ 18,506.25	\$ 176.25	Habitat	0.375 gailac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	90% control
TOTAL		105.00	\$ 18,506.25	\$ 176.25				
SCDNR TOTAL:		3,390.50	\$ 542,673.71	\$ 160.06				

Table 2005-B Summary of S.C. Aquatic Plant Management Control Operations and Expenditures During 2005									
Water Body	Target Plants	Acres	Total Cost	Cost/Acre	Control Agent	Rate	Management Objective	Control Effectiveness	
Santee Cooper Lakes									
Lake Marion	American Lotus, Waterlily, Water Shield, Floating Heart	2.0	\$ 149.16	\$ 74.58	Glyphosate, Renovate	.75 gal/ac, .50 gal/ac	Provide access to open water areas for public use	>90% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season.	
	Giant Cutgrass, Arundo Donax	48.0	\$ 6,286.76	\$ 130.97	Habitat, Habitat/Glyphosate, Glyphosate, Renovate	.25 - .375 gal/ac, .125 - .25 / .50 gal/ac, .75 gal/ac	Reduce plant encroachment on lake-front property and public access areas. Restoration of waterfowl habitat.	>95% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season. *	
	Lyngbya, Pithophora	16.0	\$ 2,267.45	\$ 141.72	K-Tee / Cide Kick	4 - 6 gal/ac	Reduce algal mats to enhance recreational use of water and reduce interference in agricultural irrigation intakes.	90% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season.	
	Water Hyacinth	77.5	\$ 9,908.57	\$ 127.85	Reward, Renovate	.5 gal/ac, .5 gal/ac	Reduce problem plant population to provide public access to open water areas and prevent movement into other areas treated.	>90% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season.	
	Water Primrose, Alligatorweed, Water Pod, Water Willow	14.0	\$ 3,490.36	\$ 249.31	Habitat, Habitat/Glyphosate, Glyphosate, Renovate	.375 - .50 gal/ac, .125 - .25 / .50 gal/ac, .75 gal/ac, .50 gal/ac	Reduce problem plant population to provide public and shoreline access.	>85% control of plant in areas treated at end of season. Retreatment was necessary in areas where leaves of plant were partially submerged during initial treatment.	
TOTAL:		157.5	\$ 22,102.30	\$ 140.33					
Lake Moultrie	American Lotus, Water Lily, Water Shield	21.0	\$ 2,102.31	\$ 100.11	Glyphosate, Renovate	.75 gal/ac, .50 gal/ac	Reduce plant population to provide public access to coves and open water areas. Restoration of waterfowl habitat.	>90% control of plant in areas treated at end of season.	
	Catomba, Watermilfoil	1.0	\$ 403.11	\$ 403.11	Sonar Q / PR	11 lbs/ac	Reduce problem plants in dead-end coves where navigation and recreation are adversely affected.	>80% control of plant in areas treated at end of season.	
	Hydrilla	0.5	\$ 115.94	\$ 231.88	Aquathol K Liquid	6 - 8 gal/ac	Eliminate plant population to provide access to coves and prevent spread to other areas of lake.	>90% control of plant in areas treated at end of season.	
	Water Primrose, Alligatorweed	2.0	\$ 174.83	\$ 87.42	Habitat, Habitat/Glyphosate, Glyphosate, Renovate	.50 gal/ac, .125 - .25 / .50 gal/ac, .75 gal/ac, .50 gal/ac	Reduce problem plant population to provide public and shoreline access.	>85% control of plant in areas treated at end of season. Retreatment was necessary in areas where leaves of plant were partially submerged during initial treatment.	
	Water Hyacinth	2.0	\$ 179.74	\$ 89.87	Renovate, Reward	.50 gal/ac	Reduce problem plant population to provide public and shoreline access.	>95% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season.	
Santee Cooper Lakes TOTAL:	Water Willow	0.7	\$ 259.68	\$ 370.97	Habitat, Habitat/Glyphosate, Glyphosate, Renovate	.375 - .50 gal/ac, .125 - .25 / .50 gal/ac, .75 gal/ac, .50 gal/ac	Reduce problem plant population to provide public and shoreline access.	75% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season.	
	Giant Cutgrass, Cattail, Arundo	29.0	\$ 4,169.52	\$ 143.78	Habitat, Habitat/Glyphosate,	.375 - .50 gal/ac, .125 - .25 /	Reduce plant encroachment on shoreline property and public	>95% control of plant in areas	
	TOTAL:	56.20	\$ 7,405.13	\$ 131.76					
	213.70	\$ 29,507.43	\$ 138.08						
	Santee Cooper Impoundments								
Taw Caw Impoundment	Cootail	18.70	\$ 6,297.96	\$ 336.79	Aquathol K Liquid	5 - 6 gal/ac	Reduce plant population to provide public access to shoreline, coves and open water areas	<50% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season.	
	Hydrilla	31.00	\$ 10,677.76	\$ 344.44	Aquathol K Liquid	6 - 8 gal/ac	Eliminate plant population to provide public access to coves and open water areas and prevent spread to other areas of lake.	<50% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season.	
	Water Primrose, Alligatorweed,	8.00	\$ 917.97	\$ 114.75	Habitat/Glyphosate, Glyphosate,	.25 - .375 gal/ac, .125 - .25 / .50	Reduce problem plant population to provide public and	<85% control of plant in areas	
	TOTAL:	57.70	\$ 17,893.69	\$ 310.12					
	Hydrilla	120.00	\$ 21,986.68	\$ 183.22	Aquathol K Liquid, Sonar Q / PR, AS	5 - 8 gal/ac, .125 - 1.35 lbs/ac, .025 gal/ac	Reduce plant population to provide residential and public access to open water areas and prevent spread to other	Undetermined	
Porto Creek Impoundment *	Giant Cutgrass, Cattail	2.00	\$ 279.79	\$ 139.90	Habitat, Habitat/Glyphosate, Glyphosate	.25 - .375 gal/ac, .125 - .25 / .50 gal/ac, .75 gal/ac	Reduce plant population to provide residential and public access to open water areas. To improve waterfowl access to SCDNR duck boxes	~100% control of areas treated at the end of season.	
	TOTAL:	122.00	\$ 22,266.47	\$ 182.51					
	Dean Swamp								
	Hydrilla	47.70	\$ 16,998.16	\$ 356.36	Aquathol K Liquid	6 - 8 gal/ac	Reduce plant population to provide residential and public access to open water areas and prevent spread to other	<50% control of areas treated at the end of season.	
	Water Primrose, Alligatorweed	5.50	\$ 713.83	\$ 129.79	Habitat/Glyphosate, Glyphosate, Renovate	.25 - .375 gal/ac, .125 - .25 / .50 gal/ac, .75 gal/ac, .50 gal/ac	Provide shoreline access.	85% control of plant in areas treated at end of season	
TOTAL:	Catomba	4.00	\$ 1,696.16	\$ 424.04	Sonar PR / Q	11 lbs/ac	Provide shoreline access.	>90% control of areas treated at the end of season.	
	Lyngbya, Pithophora	11.00	\$ 1,495.64	\$ 135.97	K-Tee / Cide Kick	4 - 6 gal/ac	Reduce algal mats to enhance recreational use of water.	>80% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season.	
	TOTAL:	68.20	\$ 20,903.79	\$ 306.51					

Table 2005-B Summary of S.C. Aquatic Plant Management Control Operations and Expenditures During 2005

Water Body	Target Plants	Acres	Total Cost	Cost/Acre	Control Agent	Rate	Management Objective	Control Effectiveness
Fountain Lake	Water Primrose, Alligatorweed	5.50	\$ 645.62	\$ 117.39	Habitat/Glyphosate, Glyphosate, Renovate	25 - 375 gal/ac, 125 - 25 / 50 gal/ac, 75 gal/ac, 50 gal/ac	Provide shoreline access.	>85% control of plant in areas treated at end of season. Retreatment was necessary in areas where leaves of plant were partially submerged during initial treatment
TOTAL:		5.50	\$ 645.62	\$ 117.39				
Church Branch Impoundment	Giant Cutgrass, Cattail	4.25	\$ 573.89	\$ 135.03	Habitat, Habitat/Glyphosate, Glyphosate	25 - 375 gal/ac, 125 - 25 / 50 gal/ac, 75 gal/ac	Open areas at head of coves to reduce sediment buildup through increased flow and provide shoreline access.	>90% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season.
	Lyngbya, Pithophora	12.00	\$ 1,239.23	\$ 103.27	K-Tea / Oide Kick	4 - 6 gal/ac	Eliminate plant population to provide public access to coves and open water areas and prevent spread to other areas of lake.	>90% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season.
	Cabomba	3.00	\$ 1,389.39	\$ 463.13	Sonar PR / Q	11 lbs/ac	Reduce plant population to provide public access to coves and open water areas	>90% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season.
	Pondweed	14.70	\$ 4,701.13	\$ 319.80	Aquathol K Liquid	5 - 6 gal/ac	Open areas at head of coves to provide shoreline access.	>40% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season.
	Water Shield	1.00	\$ 41.70	\$ 41.70	Glyphosate, AquabupH	.75 gal/ac, 25 gal/ac	Open areas at head of coves to reduce sediment buildup through increased flow and provide shoreline access.	>80% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season.
	Slender Naiad	42.00	\$ 13,698.58	\$ 326.16	Aquathol K Liquid	5 - 6 gal/ac	Open areas at head of coves to reduce sediment buildup through increased flow and provide shoreline access.	>90% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season.
TOTAL:		76.95	\$ 21,643.92	\$ 281.27				
IMPOUNDMENTS TOTAL		330.35	\$ 83,353.49	\$ 252.32				
SCDNR TOTAL		3,390.50	\$ 542,673.71	\$ 160.06				
SANTEE COOPER TOTAL		544.05	\$ 112,860.92	\$ 207.45				
GRAND TOTAL		3934.55	\$ 655,534.63	\$ 166.61				

Table 2006-A. Summary of Expenditures by Source for Control Operations During 2006.

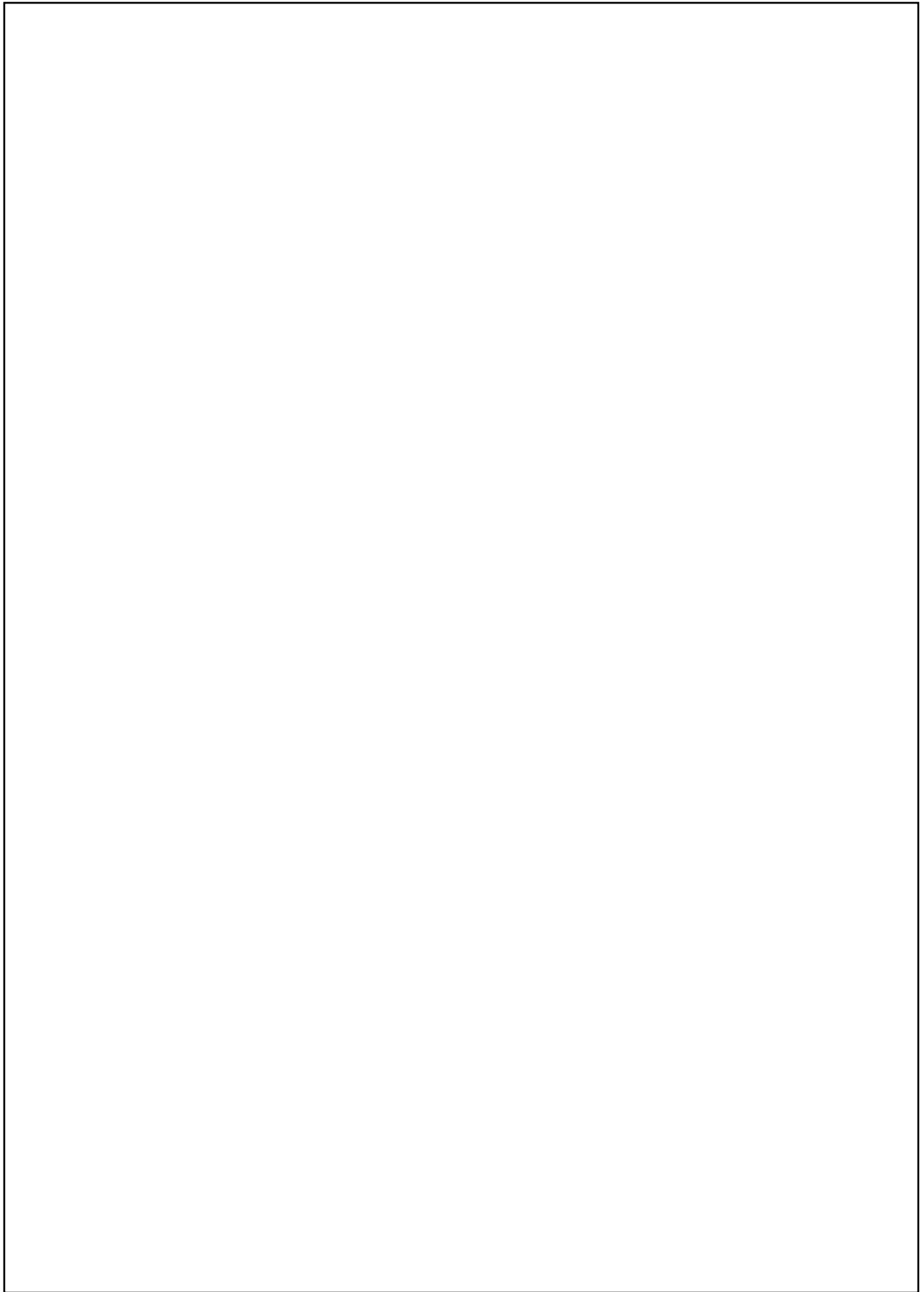
Water Body Name	Total Cost	Federal	State	Local	Local Sponsor
1 Back River Reservoir	\$64,488	\$0	\$32,244	\$32,244	SCE&G, CPW
2 Baruch Institute	\$19,879	\$0	\$9,939	\$9,939	Baruch Inst.
3 Belle Isle	\$730	\$0	\$730	\$-	Belle Isle
4 Bonneau Ferry WMA	\$7,955	\$0	\$7,955	\$-	SCDNR
5 Cooper River	\$19,934	\$0	\$9,966	\$9,967	Berkeley Co., SCE&G
6 Donnelley WMA	\$3,817	\$0	\$1,908	\$1,908	SCDNR, USF&W
7 Dungannon HP	\$1,123	\$0	\$561	\$561	SCDNR
8 Goose Creek Reservoir	\$27,516	\$0	\$13,758	\$13,758	CPW
9 Lake Darpo	\$2,406	\$0	\$1,203	\$1,203	Darlington Co.
10 Lake Greenwood	\$16,219	\$0	\$8,110	\$8,110	Greenwood Co.
11 Lake Marion	\$55,784	\$0	\$27,892	\$27,892	Santee Cooper
12 Lake Moultrie	\$9,073	\$0	\$4,537	\$4,537	Santee Cooper
13 Santee Cooper	\$139,905	\$0	\$52,171	\$87,734	Santee Cooper
14 Naval Weapons Station	\$53,436	\$0	\$-	\$53,436	US Navy
15 Santee Coastal Reserve	\$243,154	\$0	\$181,154	\$62,000	Santee Coastal Reserve
16 Waccamaw River/ Georgetown Parks	\$6,774	\$0	\$4,774	\$2,000	Georgetown Co.
17 Samworth WMA	\$912	\$0	\$912	\$-	SCDNR
18 Yawkey Wildlife Center	\$36,475	\$0	\$18,238	\$18,238	Yawkey Wildlife Center
19 Barnwell SP	\$1,517	\$0	\$759	\$759	SCPRT
20 Charlestowne Landing SP	\$413	\$0	\$206	\$206	SCPRT
21 H Cooper Black	\$1,012	\$0	\$506	\$506	SCPRT
22 King's Mountain SP	\$1,040	\$0	\$520	\$520	SCPRT
23 Little Pee Dee SP	\$5,058	\$0	\$2,529	\$2,529	SCPRT
24 Santee SP	\$1,170	\$0	\$585	\$585	SCPRT
25 Sesquicentennial SP	\$2,529	\$0	\$1,265	\$1,265	SCPRT
<i>SCDNR Total</i>	<i>\$504,816</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$291,452</i>	<i>\$213,363</i>	
<i>State Park Lake Total</i>	<i>\$12,739</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$6,369</i>	<i>\$6,369</i>	
<i>Santee Cooper Total</i>	<i>\$204,761</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$84,598</i>	<i>\$120,162</i>	
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>\$722,316</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$382,419</i>	<i>\$339,896</i>	

Table 2006-B Summary of S.C. Aquatic Plant Management Control Operations and Expenditures During 2006									
Water Body	Target Plants	Acres	Total Cost	Cost/Acre	Control Agent	Rate	Management Objective	Control Effectiveness	
Back River Reservoir	Hydrilla	125.00	\$ 35,883.00	\$	287.06/Komeen/Komeen-Reward	16 gal/ac/4 gal/ac-2gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use, water quality, and maintain electric power generation and minimize impacts to water intakes.	> 95% control mix proved to be more effective	
	Water hyacinth	283.00	\$ 24,976.79	\$	88.26/Renovate	0.500 - 0.750 gal/ac		90% control	
	Fanwort	1.50	\$ 285.00	\$	190.00/Hardball	5 gal/ac		80% control	
	Water primrose	33.00	\$ 3,342.99	\$	101.30/Renovate	0.5 - 0.75 gal/ac		90% control	
	TOTAL:	Winyah Phragmites	442.50	\$ 64,487.78	\$	145.74		Effectiveness not yet known	
Baruch Institute (Winyah Bay)		109.00	\$ 19,878.88	\$	182.38/Habitat	0.375 gal/ac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.		
TOTAL:	Winyah Phragmites	109.00	\$ 19,878.88	\$	182.38				
Belle Isle (Winyah Bay)		4.00	\$ 729.50	\$	182.38/Habitat	0.375 gal/ac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use. Done in conjunction with private application of site.	Effectiveness not yet known	
TOTAL:	Water Primrose, Water hyacinth, Frog's bit, Lotus, Cutgrass,	4.00	\$ 729.50	\$	182.38				
Bonneau Ferry Misc Ponds & Reserves		62.00	\$ 7,955.19	\$	128.31/Habitat Renovate 3	0.250 - 0.1875 gal/ac 0.750 gal/ac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	90% control	
TOTAL:		62.00	\$ 7,955.19	\$	128.31				
Cooper River	Hydrilla	49.25	\$ 13,023.20	\$	264.43/Komeen	16 gal/ac	Provide boat trails to main channel through hydrilla.	> 95% control	
	Water hyacinth	86.00	\$ 6,910.47	\$	80.35/Renovate	0.500 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access and use.	> 95% control	
TOTAL:		135.25	\$ 19,933.67	\$	147.38				
Donnelley WMA	Frog's bit, cutgrass, primrose, a	39.00	\$ 3,070.61	\$	78.73/Habitat/Renovate/Clearcast EUP Habitat-Glyphosate		Reduce problem plants to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	Effectiveness not yet known	
TOTAL:		39.00	\$ 3,070.61	\$	78.73				
Dungannon HP	Water Primrose/Bur Marigold	11.00	\$ 1,122.50	\$	102.05/Habitat/Glyphosate/Clearcast EUP	0.125/0.625 gal/ac/0.1875 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance Wood Stork nesting potential, waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	Effectiveness not yet known	
TOTAL:		11.00	\$ 1,122.50	\$	102.05				
Georgetown Morgan Park	Phragmites	31.00	\$ 5,653.63	\$	182.38/Habitat	0.375 gal/ac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	> 90% control	
	Phragmites	14.00	\$ 1,120.00	\$	80.00/Clearcast EUP	0.500 gal/ac			
TOTAL:		45.00	\$ 6,773.63	\$	150.53				
Goose Creek Reservoir	Water hyacinth	22.00	\$ 2,040.47	\$	92.75/Renovate 3	0.500 gal/ac	Reduce water hyacinth & water lettuce to greatest extent possible.	> 95% control	
	Water lettuce	136.00	\$ 13,075.27	\$	96.14/Renovate3 / Habitat	0.500 gal/ac/0.250-0.500 gal/ac		> 95% control	
	Water lettuce	136.00	\$ 12,036.00	\$	88.50/Reward	0.500 gal/ac		> 95% control	
	Cutgrass/Water primrose	4.00	\$ 364.75	\$	91.19/Habitat	0.500 gal/ac		90% control	
TOTAL:		298.00	\$ 27,516.49	\$	92.34				
Edisto River	Phragmites	5.00	\$ 746.01	\$	149.20/Habitat	0.375 gal/ac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	90% control	
TOTAL:		5.00	\$ 746.01	\$	149.20				
Lake Darpo	Water lily/milfoil	11.00	\$ 2,405.80	\$	218.71/Navigator/Hardball	200 lbs/ac/5 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use and water quality.	80% control	
TOTAL:		11.00	\$ 2,405.80	\$	218.71				
Lake Greenwood	Hydrilla	25.50	\$ 5,764.00	\$	226.04/Aquathol-k/Komeen	5 gal/ac/10 gal/ac	Eradicate hydrilla from site.	> 90% control of Hydrilla. Note: No Eradication of hydrilla. Hydrilla found @ state park	
	Naiad	34.50	\$ 10,455.00	\$	303.04/Aquathol-k	3-8 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use and water quality.	> 95% control	
TOTAL:		60.00	\$ 16,219.00	\$	270.32				
Naval Weapons Station Area 4/Logan/Brown	Phragmites	242.00	\$ 44,134.75	\$	182.38/Habitat	0.375 gal/ac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	Effectiveness not yet known	
Marrington Forest	Frog's bit, cutgrass, primrose, alligatorweed	70.00	\$ 9,301.25	\$	132.88/Habitat/Glyphosate	0.125/0.937 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access, use and water quality.	Effectiveness not yet known	
TOTAL:		312.00	\$ 53,436.00	\$	171.27				
Samworth WMA	Phragmites/chinaberry	5.00	\$ 911.88	\$	182.38/Habitat	0.375 gal/ac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	Effectiveness not yet known	
TOTAL:		5.00	\$ 911.88	\$	182.38				
Santee Coastal Reserve	Phragmites	1340.00	\$ 243,154.00	\$	181.46/Habitat/Clearcast EUP (12 ac.)	.375 gal/ac/0.375 gal/ac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	90% control	
TOTAL:		1340.00	\$ 243,154.00	\$	181.46				
Tom Yawkey	Phragmites	200.00	\$ 36,475.00	\$	182.38/Habitat	.375 gal/ac	Reduce phragmites to enhance waterfowl habitat, public access and use.	90% control	
TOTAL:		200.00	\$ 36,475.00	\$	182.38				
Santee Cooper Lakes	American Lotus, Waterlily, Water Cabomba	53.00	\$ 5,254.90	\$	99.15/Glyphosate, Renovate	.75 gal/ac, .50 gal/ac	Provide access to open water and shoreline areas for	>90% control of plant in areas	
Lake Marion	Coontail	6.00	\$ 2,752.25	\$	458.71/Sonar Q / PR	15 lbs/ac / 20 lbs/ac	Reduce problem plants in dead-end coves where	75% control of plant in areas	
	Giant Cutgrass, Cattail,	1.50	\$ 523.13	\$	348.75/Reward	2.0 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants in residential area where	100% control of plant in areas	
	Lynghya, Pithophora	38.00	\$ 5,422.82	\$	142.71/Habitat / Glyphosate	25 / .50 gal/ac	Reduce plant encroachment on lake-front property and	>95% control of plant in areas	
	Water Hyacinth	39.00	\$ 6,038.05	\$	154.82/Cutrine Ultra	4 - 6 gal/ac	Reduce algal mats to enhance recreational use of water	90% control of plant in areas	
		202.00	\$ 21,876.08	\$	108.30/Reward, Renovate	.5 gal/ac, .5 gal/ac	Remove non-native, invasive plant population to prevent	~90% control of plant in areas	

Table 2006-B Summary of S.C. Aquatic Plant Management Control Operations and Expenditures During 2006									
Water Body	Target Plants	Acres	Total Cost	Cost/Acre	Control Agent	Rate	Management Objective	Control Effectiveness	
Lake Moultrie	Water Primrose, Alligatorweed	26.50	\$ 4,113.69	\$ 155.23	Renovate	.50 gal/ac	Reduce non-natives and promote native shoreline plant	-80% control of plant in areas	
	Water Willow	38.50	\$ 8,097.57	\$ 210.33	Renovate	5 - 2.0 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants in residential area where	-20% control of plant in areas	
	Slender Naiad, Pondweed	1.00	\$ 405.20	\$ 405.20	Reward, Cutrine Ultra	2.0 gal/ac / 4.0 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants in residential area where	-95% control of plant in areas	
	Rush	6.00	\$ 768.01	\$ 128.00	Habitat / Glyphosate	.25 / .50 gal/ac	Reduce plant encroachment on waterfowl management	100% control of plant in areas	
	Parrotfeather	2.00	\$ 260.09	\$ 130.05	Renovate	.50 gal/ac	Reduce plant encroachment in SNWR - Bluff Unit ditches	-75% control of plant in areas	
	Duckweed	1.00	\$ 271.82	\$ 271.82	Reward	1.0 gal/ac	Reduce plant population to prevent spread to other	-90% control of plant in areas	
	TOTAL:	414.50	\$ 55,783.61	\$ 134.58					
	American Lotus, Water Lily, Water	49.00	\$ 4,822.21	\$ 98.41	Glyphosate, Renovate	.75 gal/ac, .50 gal/ac	Provide access to open water areas for public use. Restore	-90% control of plant in areas	
	Bladdernut, Pondweed, Slender	0.10	\$ 131.32	\$ 1,313.20	Aquathol Super K Granular	70 lbs/ac	Reduce problem plants in dead-end coves where	-90% control of plant in areas	
	Cabomba, Watermilfoil	5.50	\$ 1,684.40	\$ 306.25	Sonar PR	10 lbs/ac	Reduce problem plants in dead-end coves where	-80% control of plant in areas	
Taw Caw Impoundment	Hydrilla	0.10	\$ 131.32	\$ 1,313.20	Aquathol Super K Granular	70 lbs/ac	Eliminate plant population to prevent spread to other areas	-90% control of plant in areas	
	Water Primrose, Alligatorweed	9.00	\$ 1,351.74	\$ 150.19	Renovate	.50 gal/ac	Reduce problem plant population to provide public and	-80% control of plant in areas	
	Water Willow	0.50	\$ 74.42	\$ 148.84	Habitat / Glyphosate	.25 - .375 gal/ac / .50 gal/ac	Reduce problem plant population to provide public and	-20% control of plant in areas	
	Giant Cutgrass, Cattail	6.50	\$ 877.75	\$ 135.04	Habitat / Glyphosate	.25 / .50 gal/ac	Reduce plant encroachment on lake-front property and	-95% control of plant in areas	
	TOTAL:	70.70	\$ 9,073.16	\$ 128.33					
	Cabomba	3.00	\$ 866.09	\$ 289.36	Sonar Q / PR	11 lbs/ac	Reduce plant population to provide public access to coves	-80% control of plant in areas	
	Hydrilla	144.00	\$ 54,093.24	\$ 375.65	Aquathol K Liquid	6 - 8 gal/ac	Eliminate plant population to provide public access to	-50% reduction of plant biomass	
	Giant Cutgrass, Cattail	2.00	\$ 207.83	\$ 103.92	Habitat, Habitat/Glyphosate,	.25 - .375 gal/ac, .125 - .25 / .50	Open areas at head of coves to reduce sediment buildup	-95% control of plant in areas	
	Water Primrose, Alligatorweed	9.00	\$ 856.06	\$ 95.34	Renovate	.50 gal/ac	Reduce problem plant population to provide public and	-85% control of plant in areas	
	TOTAL:	158.00	\$ 56,027.22	\$ 354.60					
Potato Creek Impoundment *	Hydrilla	56.00	\$ 25,590.60	\$ 456.98	Aquathol K Liquid	8-10 gal/ac	Remove non-native vegetation and promote native	<50% reduction of plant biomass	
	TOTAL:	56.00	\$ 25,590.60	\$ 456.98					
	Hydrilla	104.00	\$ 39,998.74	\$ 384.60	Aquathol K Liquid	6 - 8 gal/ac	Remove non-native vegetation and promote native	<50% reduction of plant biomass	
	Water Primrose, Alligatorweed	6.00	\$ 564.74	\$ 94.12	Renovate	.50 gal/ac	Reduce problem plant population to provide public and	-90% control of plant in areas	
	Cabomba	2.00	\$ 534.44	\$ 267.22	Sonar PR / Q	11 lbs/ac	Provide shoreline access	-60% control of areas treated at	
	Lynghya, Pithophora	22.00	\$ 3,115.02	\$ 141.59	Cutrine-Ultra	4 - 6 gal/ac	Reduce algal mats to enhance recreational use of water	-85% control of plant in areas	
	TOTAL:	134.00	\$ 44,212.94	\$ 329.95					
	Fountain Lake	Water Primrose, Alligatorweed	1.00	\$ 56.51	\$ 56.51	Renovate	.50 gal/ac	Reduce problem plant population to provide public and	-90% control of plant in areas
	American Lotus, Fragrant Water	3.00	\$ 169.53	\$ 56.51	Glyphosate, Renovate	.75-1.0 gal/ac, .50 gal/ac	Reduce plant population to provide public access to coves	-80% control of plant in areas	
	TOTAL:	4.00	\$ 228.04	\$ 56.51					
Church Branch Impoundment	Water Primrose, Alligatorweed	6.00	\$ 554.47	\$ 92.41	Renovate	.50 gal/ac	Open areas at head of coves to reduce sediment buildup through increased flow and provide shoreline access.	85% control of plant in areas treated at end of season.	
	Lynghya, Pithophora	6.50	\$ 1,417.78	\$ 218.12	Cutrine-Ultra	4 - 6 gal/ac	Eliminate plant population to provide public access to coves and open water areas and remove algal	80% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season	
	Cabomba	8.00	\$ 5,943.31	\$ 742.91	Sonar PR / Q	11 lbs/ac	Reduce plant population to provide public access to coves and open water areas	-90% control of plant in areas treated at the end of the season	
	Pondweed	10.75	\$ 5,200.88	\$ 483.80	Aquathol K Liquid	5 - 6 gal/ac	Reduce plant population to provide public access to coves and open water areas	-80% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season	
	Water Shield	5.50	\$ 731.26	\$ 132.96	Glyphosate	.75 gal/ac	Reduce plant population to provide public access to coves and open water areas	-95% control of plant in areas treated at the end of season	
	TOTAL:	36.75	\$ 13,847.70	\$ 376.81					
	SC State Parks	873.95	\$ 204,761.27	\$ 234.29					
	Barnwell SP	Water Lily	3.00	\$ 1,517.40	\$ 505.80	2,4-D Granular	200 lbs/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access and use	-95% control of plant in areas treated at end of season
	Charlestowne Landing SP	Alligatorweed, Pennywort	0.50	\$ 55.50	\$ 111.00	Renovate	3 qts/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access and use	-95% control of plant in areas treated at end of season
	H Cooper Black	Duckweed	1.50	\$ 357.37	\$ 238.25	Sonar	1pl/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access and use	-95% control of plant in areas treated at end of season
Spartanlock		2.00	\$ 1,011.60	\$ 505.80	Navigate	200 lbs/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access and use	-95% control of plant in areas treated at end of season	
Naiads		4.00	\$ 1,040.00	\$ 260.00	Aquathol K	4 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access and use	-95% control of plant in areas treated at end of season	
Water Shield		10.00	\$ 5,058.00	\$ 505.80	2,4-D Granular	200 lbs/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access and use	-95% control of plant in areas treated at end of season	
Coontail		5.00	\$ 1,170.00	\$ 234.00	Reward	2 gal/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access and use	-95% control of plant in areas treated at end of season	
Water Shield		5.00	\$ 2,529.00	\$ 505.80	2,4-D Granular	200 lbs/ac	Reduce problem plants to enhance public access and use	-95% control of plant in areas treated at end of season	
TOTAL:		31.00	\$ 12,738.87	\$ 410.93					
SCDNR TOTAL		3078.75	\$ 504,815.94	\$ 163.97					
SANTEE COOPER TOTAL		873.96	\$ 204,761.27	\$ 234.29					
STATE PARKS TOTAL		31.00	\$ 12,738.87	\$ 410.93					
GRAND TOTAL	3983.70	\$ 722,316.08	\$ 181.32						

APPENDIX G

Summary of Public Comments, Responses, and Plan Modifications to the Draft South Carolina Aquatic Plant Management Plan



Summary of Public Comments, Responses, and Plan Modifications to the Draft 2007 South Carolina Aquatic Plant Management Plan

Santee Cooper Lakes:

Commenters: Hunter Suggs, Rep. Phillip Lowe

Comments:

1. "I am in complete opposition to releasing any additional carp into the Santee cooper Lakes. Ever since the original stocking occurred, ALL of the native and non-native grasses and vegetation disappeared, and the Upper End of Lake Marion has become a mud hole. The ducks that used to winter in this area do not visit "The Swamp" anymore. Please do not release any additional carp into the Santee Cooper Lake System." (Suggs)
2. "Aquatics do not currently pose a problem. Your previous overstocking hurt waterfowling and fishing. You have proved you can stock enough to control vegetation. The vegetation you state has recovered is not hydrilla. Let more vegetation return. Do not restock yet!!!" (Lowe)

Response:

The original grass carp stocking between 1989 and 1996 added over 760,000 sterile grass carp to Lakes Marion and Moultrie. That amount was needed to control the 48,000 acres of hydrilla that was present at the time. That multi-year stocking was successful, but after hydrilla was controlled the fish also impacted desirable native vegetation. That was ten years ago and since then the number of grass carp have declined to about 5,800 fish and beneficial vegetation has come back. Native vegetation has shown a 60% increase in acreage from 2005 to 2006 for a total of 12,960 vegetated acres. Total vegetative coverage now is conservatively estimated at 9.3 % in Lake Marion and 6.2% in Lake Moultrie based on annual aerial surveys and photography. Some hydrilla is beginning to return in the main lakes. To avoid the occurrence of widespread hydrilla infestations again in the Santee Cooper Lakes, a small maintenance stocking of sterile grass carp is needed. The maintenance stocking plan calls for adding a small number of grass carp to the system to equal the number present at the beginning of 2006 when hydrilla was under control yet native species were present (8,200 fish). That additional number is 2,100 fish in Lake Marion and 520 in Lake Moultrie. This is a very small number of grass carp for a lake system that is over 170,000 acres in size and about one percent of the original stocking. The proposed stocking plan was reviewed and approved by DNR fisheries and waterfowl biologists to help ensure the protection of fish and wildlife populations. In addition to the maintenance stocking; the plan calls for efforts to increase habitat by promoting vegetation beneficial to wildlife and waterfowl through other habitat enhancement projects. Those efforts include the planting of desirable native plant species, improvements to the current WMAs, and additional support for the Santee National Wildlife Refuge.

Plan Modifications:

None at present.

East Branch of the Cooper River:**Commenters: Tommy Kellum****Comments:**

1. “My concern is the East Branch of the Cooper River and the adjoining rice fields and French Quarter, Quemby, and Huger Creeks. I reviewed your Management Plan Draft and it stated that the coverage was approximately 3000 acres. If this is referring to weed coverage it is highly under estimated. I live on French Quarter Creek and I see air boats spraying approximately every other year. The weeds are closing off virtually all adjoining creeks and rice fields. It appears that after the weeds gain control then silt fills the creeks even further. Your draft mentions the use of carp in the Santee cooper lakes as one method of control. What other options are there for the creeks besides spraying? If there is none, what would be the effects of spraying more often? Recreational use is on the rise and our useable water area has greatly been reduced over the past ten years.” (Kellum)

Response:

The main aquatic weed problem in the creeks you refer to is the growth of water primrose and water hyacinth. Neither of these plants can be controlled by grass carp. Other biological controls are available for water hyacinth but have not been successful in this part of the country. So there aren't many options for the creeks along the Cooper River except for herbicide application. In trying to manage a complete system, one must start small by treating the main channels and creeks most used by the public. After a certain level of control is established then efforts can expand to include the smaller creeks. Timing, water levels, and available funding play a crucial part in all control efforts. Additional herbicide treatments are possible if additional federal, state or local funding were available. We are committed to a systematic approach where control efforts are focused on the areas of greatest public use first then expanded into adjoining creeks where public use is less.

Plan Modifications:

None at present.

Summary of Public Comments, Responses, and Plan Modifications to the Draft 2006 South Carolina Aquatic Plant Management Plan

Note: All comments received refer to Lake Murray. No other comments were received.

Lake Murray:

Commenters: Sam Gustafson, George King, Roy Parker, Herlong (cherlong@greenwood.net), John & Heide Hoppe, Robert Shealy Jr., Robert King, Roger A. Becker, Julius A. Bell, Billy F. Peake, E. Gobbel, Mr. & Mrs. Henry C. Blakewood, Mary Autrey, Martin Blackford, Charles F. Noll Jr., David McElyea, Don & Deloris Rains, Michelle Elles, Jimmy & Cathy Woods, Harvey Cubb, Robert C. Rucker, Bernard H. Long, Hans N. Fagg, Tom & June Schmitt, Benji & Joe Barnhill.

Comments:

1. 300 acres...that's real impressive. As I recall prior to the carp the coverage on Lake Murray was several thousand acres. Congratulations and thanks to you and SCDNR for on a great job! (George King)

The 2006 Aquatic Plant Management Plan for Lake Murray looks fine to me. Thanks for the work you do to prevent the spread of invasive species of aquatic weeds. I think the grass carp stocked in 2003 have done a wonderful job of controlling hydrilla and Illinois Pondweed. Keep up the good work! (Parker)

2. We are concerned about the influx of weeds that prevents enjoyment of the lake. The plan calls for 4300 acres to be the trigger point for control action to begin. This is too high of a level to begin control actions. (Gustafson)

3. THE PURPOSE OF THIS LETTER IS TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THE HYDRILLA IS NOT GONE ... IT HAS JUST MIGRATED TO A TWO MILE LONG COVE WHICH IS SANDWICHED BETWEEN HIGHWAY 378 AND HORSE CREEK RD. The water adjoining our property had no nuisance vegetation until after the long drawdown for construction of the back-up dam. When the water returned in 2005, most of the cove quickly filled with hydrilla and a little water primrose. Because hydrilla is a perennial plant and because there are certainly tubers under the water and in the mud, we expect the hydrilla problem to explode when the weather warms. The property owners in this area of the lake need a three prong attack. Probably most importantly, we need to be scheduled for sterile grass carp stocking before the weed Gets a full grip on the cove this Spring. It would seem that early use of the appropriate herbicide might also help curtail the invasion. Finally, we may need commercial mechanical removal this Summer. (Hoppe, Shealy, Robert King, Becker, Bell, Peake, Gobbel, Blakewood, Autrey, Blackford, Noll, McElyea, Rains, Elles, Woods, Cubb, Rucker, Long, Fagg, Schmitt, Barnhill)

4. I think the drawdown alone was enough to control hydrilla for a couple years. Why didn't we learn a lesson from the effects of eradication of hydrilla from Santee? Total elimination has a negative affect on fishing and ducks. Why not find a balance? Hydrilla as we speak is no longer in Lake Murray. Why have a control plan? You have succeeded in killing it all and it can't come back with all the carp. (Herlong)

Response:

1. Even though no hydrilla was found in a late fall survey it shouldn't be taken for granted that it is gone. The carp and the drawdown both helped to control the hydrilla and pondweed problems that were being experienced on the lake. However, hydrilla tubers and pondweed seeds are still viable and abundant in Lake Murray. The goal is to provide long-term control of these invasive species, which will take several years to fully assess.
2. The trigger mechanism of 4300 acres of hydrilla only applies to use of grass carp. Other control activities may be initiated at lower infestation levels. This year's plan is consistent with the 2005 plan. The 2006 plan calls for no stocking of grass carp on Lake Murray unless hydrilla coverage exceeds 4,300 acres above the 330-foot contour at which time the Aquatic Plant Management Council may reconsider the need for additional grass carp. A late fall survey showed no appreciable hydrilla, so a dramatic increase in that acreage would have to occur to consider stocking more carp. However, this year's plan does include the option of select herbicide control around municipal water intakes and high traffic landings if needed.
3. A survey of this area by SCDNR staff and discussions with SCE&G staff familiar with the area in question indicate that a plant other than hydrilla caused the problem. Water primrose and different terrestrial vegetation are routinely being confused with hydrilla. The drawdown exposed a lot of unvegetated shoreline where water primrose quickly spread and re-established at the 345-348 foot contour level. Water primrose is normally a shoreline species. It extends out into the water but is rooted close to the shoreline. While this plant can be invasive and cause localized problems, it has been in the lake for decades and is typically not a threat to general public access and use of the waterway. Based on past experience, it is expected that most of the plants that are rooted in deep water will not survive after the lake level returns to full pool. Another problem associated with primrose control is that all available herbicides require some set back or water use restriction for irrigation or potable water. Therefore, there are no plans to control its growth this year. However, the SCDNR and SCE&G will monitor aquatic plant growth in this area and reconsider control options as needed.
4. Drawdowns have a limited effect on hydrilla. Normally for 2–3 years after a drawdown, the zone where the drawdown occurred has little hydrilla growth. However, large amounts of hydrilla still existed in the areas below the drawdown level and still presented major problems. Although hydrilla was under control last year, a plan is needed to address the potential for regrowth of hydrilla and Illinois pondweed this year.

Plan Modifications:

None at present.

Summary of Public Comments, Responses, and Plan Modifications to the Draft 2005 South Carolina Aquatic Plant Management Plan

Commenters: Lee Bacot, Teresa Cannon, Jeremiah Jensen, Alan Rae, David Rogers, Randy Saliga, Michael Sizer, Joseph M. Walker, Mark West, Jesse N. Williams III, Jon & Judy Willkomm, Sharpep2

Lake Murray:

Comments:

I support the management plan at the level APMC has recommended for 2005. (Saliga)

I'd voice my opinion against the use of more grass carp... I have no problem with the spot treatment of access points and intakes, but I'm worried that the use of more carp could result in a situation similar to Santee where the grass was totally exterminated. (Jensen)

Why can't we just come to an agreement on the hydrilla (Lake Murray) like they did on Lake Guntersville, AL? (Rae)

Replacing vegetation removed by carp with artificial habitat would be a great compromise for fishermen. (Rogers)

The reason the fishing is good is because of the grass! Take a note from Va. And Maryland they treat it as a natural resource up there, they even have signs at the landings asking people to protect it! (Walker)

Introducing the grass carp to Lake Murray is killing the grass off too fast, before long there is going to be no grass left, Murray is a recreational lake and fishing is going to suffer. (West)

The idea of releasing large numbers of grass carp is frightening. (Williams)

I'm afraid to purchase a pontoon because of the weeds. (Cannon)

Primrose is blocking access and navigation for many residents. (Sizer)

We are very concerned about water primrose and hope that serious steps are being taken. (Willkomm)

I am anxious about the continual uncontrolled spread of primrose in the upper part of the lake. I urge the DNR to recognize the rapidly expanding growth of water primrose as a major threat to Lake Murray and to include the control of this plant in the 2005 plan. (Bacot)

It comes as no surprise to any of us that there is no plan to address the primrose problem and that DNR fails to even mention it. We are not in the more affluent section of the lake. (Sharpep2)

Response:

Aquatic vegetation in general is beneficial to the lake ecology and the plan clearly acknowledges this point by specifying as one of the management objectives (2.c.) to maintain diverse aquatic plant community. Along those lines, the DNR hopes to reinvigorate the Lake Murray Habitat Enhancement Program that it initiated several years ago to plant desirable native vegetation to enhance fish and wildlife habitat and help control shoreline erosion. Also, one of the main reasons for stocking while the lake was down is to be able to achieve control using fewer grass carp, thus minimizing the possibility of controlling too much of the vegetation.

This year's plan is consistent with the 2004 plan. The 2005 plan calls for no stocking of grass carp on Lake Murray unless hydrilla coverage **exceeds 4,300 acres above the 330-foot contour at which time the Aquatic Plant Management Council may reconsider the need for additional grass carp.** A late fall survey showed only 2,400 acres of hydrilla, a dramatic increase in that acreage would have to occur to consider stocking more carp. However, this year's plan does include the option of select herbicide control around municipal water intakes and high traffic landings if needed.

Water primrose is normally a shoreline species. It extends out into the water but is rooted close to the shoreline. During the two-year drawdown water primrose established its self at various locations throughout the upper part of Lake Murray. However, as water levels rise and the lake returns to its normal elevation, the water primrose problem is expected to subside. SCE&G and DNR will monitor the growth and extent of the primrose throughout 2005 and reconsider control options as needed.

Plan Modifications:

A long-term management goal is added in Section 12-f.

Section 12-f states: Water primrose - Water primrose, a shoreline plant, became problematic in the upper portion of the lake last year. The two-year drawdown exposed a lot of unvegetated shoreline where water primrose quickly spread and re-established at the 345-348 foot contour level. While this plant can be invasive and cause localized problems, it has been in the lake for decades and is typically not a threat to general public access and use of the waterway. Based on past experience, it is expected that most of the plants that are rooted in deep water will not survive after the lake level returns to full pool. Therefore, there are no plans to control its growth this year. However, the SCDNR and SCE&G will monitor water primrose growth and consider control options if impacts are greater than anticipated.

Santee Cooper Lakes:**Comments:**

What's this stuff I read on 2004 Santee Cooper about allowing fish to have 10% surface vegetation area for fish? What sense does that make? (Rae)

I implore you to not stock more grass carp in our impoundments. There are so many other methods, some are which expensive and you have listed in the management plan. Our natural

resources, which include our fish and wildlife, need to be cared for with all parties in mind, not just hunters and fishermen, and not just wealthy property owners that ski and pleasure boat. (Williams)

One suggestion I have is that before we release more grass carp into any impoundments, let's consult **B.A.S.S.** or other organizations that have the funding and database to do the research. (Williams)

Response:

The language in the draft plan is consistent with the comments not to stock more grass carp in the Santee Cooper Lakes. No additional grass carp are planned for 2005, but the Council may reconsider the need for additional fish if hydrilla regrowth and regrowth potential warrants it.

The long-term management strategy for hydrilla control in the Santee Cooper Lakes is to maintain a sufficient number of grass carp in the system to keep hydrilla suppressed while allowing desirable native vegetation to flourish. The DNR and Santee Cooper recognize that although the grass carp have been effective in controlling hydrilla they have also controlled many desirable submersed aquatic plant species. In response to this concern, the agencies have signed an agreement that identifies management goals and objectives that try to maintain 10% of the lakes' surface area as beneficial vegetated habitat for fish, waterfowl and other aquatic organisms. The Aquatic Plant Management Council has adopted the management agreement as part of the long-term management strategy for the Santee Cooper Lakes and has included it in the final 2005 Aquatic Plant Management Plan. An important part of the agreement between the agencies is accurate and timely monitoring of aquatic vegetation. The agencies will work together in developing a monitoring work plan. Decisions regarding subsequent stocking of grass carp will be determined by the Council following assessment of monitoring results by DNR, Santee Cooper, and other agency representatives on the Council.

Submersed and emergent vegetation provides important habitat for waterfowl and fish as well as other types of wildlife. Management plans in public waters always attempt to control invasive species while trying to maintain desirable vegetation. Grass carp are used only after other more selective control methods have proven ineffective and after ample discussion in public meetings and plan reviews. Except for two sub-impoundments of Lake Marion, no grass carp are planned for any state waterways in 2005.

Plan Modifications:

None at present.

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